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23 SEPTEMBER 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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BRIEFS

DPRK PROVINCIAL PARTY DELEGATION--Accompanied by Shen Xianhui, standing committee member and Propaganda Department director of the provincial CPC Committee, and Chang Guoguang, deputy secretary of the Shenyang City CPC Committee, the delegation from the North Pyongan Provincial Workers Party of Korea led by (Chang Sang-kang) watched the performance of a classic dance drama "Liang Shanbo and Zhu Yingtai" staged by the Liaoning Ballet Troupe on the evening of 19 July. The exquisite acting and graceful movements of the dancers won the applause of the Korean distinguished guests and more than 2,000 viewers. [Excerpt] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 19 Jul 86 SK] /9274

CSO: 4005/939

SHIJIE ZHISHI ON AQUINO'S ADVANCES IN PHILIPPINES

HK230746 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chiense No 15, 1 Aug 86 pp 17-18

/Article by Huang Shuhai /7806 2579 3139/: "The Philippines: Remarkable Achievements, Numerous Difficulties Ahead"/

/Text/ President Corazon Aquino will have assumed power for half a year by this August. The public's appraisal of her performance since her assumption of the presidency varies both at home and abroad. Most observers agree that the situation throughout the Philippines has substantially improved in the past 6 months, government administrative agencies at all levels throughout the country are working efficiently again, and the people generally feel at ease. Having cleaned up the awful mess left behind by the Marcos regime and built up a new leading body, the Aquino Administration is now shifting its attention to dealing with the toughest economic problems.

Having stood the severe test of the past 6 months, this first female president in the history of the Philippines, who was previously regarded as a nobody without much political experience, is showing her capability and an experienced style and is making firm strides to lead her country, which has undergone great turbulence and is facing numerous problems, to the road of political stability and economic prosperity.

The Aquino Administration has made remarkable achievements in various fields in the short period of 6 months.

As far as internal affairs are concerned, President Corazon Aquino announced the dismissal of the Marcos cabinet as soon as she rose to power. She immediately established a new regime composed of the Philippino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan headed by herself, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization headed by Vice President Salvador P. Laurel, and the representatives of the Armed Forces who played an essential role in the overthrow of the Marcos regime. In order to create a new situation in the country, President Corazon Aquino has disbanded the Metropolitan Manila police force, kept more than 10 generals loyal to Marcos under house arrest, dismissed more than 1,000 officers who held administrative posts in provinces and cities under the old regime, and set up a human rights committee to conduct investigations into the Marcos Administration's violations of human rights. The president has released a large number of political prisoners, including some leaders of the Communist

Party of the Philippines /CPP/. She has also promulgated an interim constitution, dismissed the old National Assembly, and set up a constitution drafting committee composed of personages of various parties and factions (including the CPP) and those without party affiliation. President Corazon Aquino recently announced that a general election would be held as soon as the formulation of the new constitution was completed, by 25 March 1987 at the latest. Not long ago, the President publicly revealed that representatives had been commissioned to hold secret talks with the CPP and that the talks were currently under way. At the same time, she has also taken the initiative in improving the government's relations with the Muslim opposition force--the Moro National Liberation Front. The rebellious activities of local forces have also begun to subside.

In the economic field, in order to save the national economy, which has suffered from negative growth for 3 years in succession and is verging on disintegration, the Aquino Administration has formulated a new policy to reinvigorate the economy, announced the confiscation and freezing of the Marcos family's assets at home and abroad, taken over the five major telecommunications companies under the control of Marcos' relatives and friends, broken the Marcos family's over-20-year monopoly of the sugar industry and coconut plantations which are the lifeblood of the Philippines, and encouraged the development of private enterprises and medium and small enterprises. In late May, the President personally approved a plan for the overall development of the agricultural economy according to which some public land would be distributed among farmers without land. She also approved the farm product export tax and that the business tax imposed on the sale of chemicals and fodder would be reduced by half. At the same time, she has also taken measures to reduce the interest rates on agricultural loans, to vigorously introduce foreign capital, and to encourage the development of enterprises in rural areas. Under her direction, a new economic recovery plan which gives first priority to agricultural development was announced on 4 June. All these measures have achieved initial success. Official Philippine sources have predicted that this year's agricultural output will increase by 10 percent over last year. In order to ease unemployment, the government has set aside $500 million as emergency funds and set up job placement services with a view to using and distributing the labor force more efficiently. In order to increase revenue in foreign exchange and encourage the expansion of export action, the government has abrogated export taxes on all products except timber. Meanwhile, the tobacco and alcohol tax has been raised from 25 percent to 50 percent, and an additional 10 percent tax has been imposed on imported tobacco and alochol.

The state treasury was almost empty when Corazon Aquino assumed power. In order to meet pressing needs, she had to seek aid and loans by every means. Now the International Monetary Fund has agreed to give the Philippine Government a "breathing spell" before it is required pay back its debts totaling $26.2 billion, and the IMF will reschedule the Philippines' debt repayments. The World Bank has already granted a loan worth more than $80 million and the Asian Development Bank a loan worth $100 million to the Philippines. The United States has promised to extend aid worth $500 million to the Philippines this year, while Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and ASEAN countries have also stated their intention to increase their economic aid and strengthen economic cooperation with the Philippines so as to help the Aquino Administration overcome its difficulties.

With regard to foreign relations, the Aquino Administration has encountered fewer difficulties. So far, the vast majority of the countries which used to maintain diplomatic ties with the Philippines have recognized the Aquino Administration. President Corazon Aquino and Vice President Salvador Laurel have reiterated that the Philippine Government will pursue an independent foreign policy, make as many friends as possible, continue to maintain traditional close relations with the United States, and abide by the Philippine-U.S. Military Bases Agreement. President Corazon Aquino is to visit the United States on invitation and hold talks with President Reagan in mid-September. The Aquino Administration has also pledged to maintain unanimity and continue cooperation with its ASEAN neighbors and further strengthen cooperation with China. Recently, Vice President and Foreign Minister Laurel visited China as head of a delegation. His visit has proved to be an important contribution to the enhancement of the cooperation between the Chinese and Philippine Governments in the political, economic, and cultural fields.

In the past 6 months, the Philippine Government has been quite active in the diplomatic field. It has entertained heads of governments and foreign ministers from the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Spain, and neighboring ASEAN countries. the ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting and the dialogue between the ASEAN members on the one hand and the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the European Community on the other, were both held in Manila in late June and presided over by President Corazon Aquino, and both proved to be great successes. The meetings were in support of the eight-point proposal on the political solution to the Cambodian issue put forth by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, condemned the 8-year war of aggression against Cambodia launched by Vietnam and the policy of brutal suppression against the blacks pursued by the South African authorities, and urged developed countries to forsake trade protectionism, to further open their markets, and to provide more economic aid to ASEAN countries, so as to help the latter overcome its existing economic difficulties.

The domestic and foreign policies adopted by the Aquino Government have resulted in remarkable successes and won the government extensive support both at home and abroad. The latest public opinion poll shows that 70 percent of Filipinos support the new government's policies. If it is true that when President Corazon Aquino rose to power or even up to 3 months after she assumed office, many people doubted whether she could bring the extremely complicated situation in the country under her control, then they must have dimissed all doubts about her ability now.

Of course, this does not mean that from now on she will have smooth sailing. She has warned the people: "We must not lower our vigilance, as the situation has not yet been brought under full control." Marcos' followers are constantly making trouble and putting up a desperate struggle. For example, on 6 July, Tolentino, the former ruling party the New Society Movement's candidate for vice President, put on a farce by claiming himself to be acting president of the Philippines. On the other hand, the contraictions arising from imbalance of power and differences of opinion on certain policies within the government have yet to be solved. The most knotty economic problems are still annoying the government like devils. It is reported that the financial deficit for the

first quarter of this year totals $1.25 billion and the foreign debts to fall due this year, including both capital and interest, will soar to $4.5 billion, almost equal to last year's. Total export revenue of the country. By and large, the country is still facing many tough problems.

International analysts hold that although the Aquino Administration still has to pass serious tests, the emerging relatively stable situation surely will be further consolidated and continue to develop so long as the correct policies are upheld.

/12228
CSO: 4005/945

NEW ZEALAND BODY VIEWS ANZUS, AUSTRALIAN TIES

OW220142 Beijing XINHUA in English 0129 GMT 22 Aug 86

/Excerpts/ Wellington, 21 Aug (XINHUA)--Enhancing New Zealand's defense relationship with Australia is the most promising defense option available to New Zealand following the breakdown of ANZUS, according to New Zealand's Defense Committee of Inquiry today.

The recommendations of the Defense Committee of Inquiry, established to review the country's security options, said bilateral ANZUS relationship with Australia should be enhanced because it conforms to New Zealand's foreign defense policy. The recommendations focus on New Zealand's own region, the South Pacific and leave open the possibility of a reactivation of a full ANZUS in the future.

The recommendations said a more self-reliant New Zealand Armed Force, capable of operating independently in the primary strategic area should be developed. New Zealand must also develop independent intelligence, scientific and technological expertise to develop its defense capabilities.

Prime Minister David Lange said in a press statement today "the forthcoming defense review, which will be completed later this year, will reflect the reality that New Zealand no longer has an operative defense relationship with the United States, but we should not rule out the possibility that at some time in the future the United States may allow the resumption of a nonnuclear alliance relationship."

He said, "in the meantime it is important that we get on with the task of ensuring the effective defense of New Zealand by working with Australia and our South Pacific neighbors with whom we share a common strategic environment. We remain committed to the concept of collective security. Our common goal is regional self-reliance.

/12228
CSO: 4000/347

CGDK STATEMENT DECRIES NAM 'VACANT SEAT' FORMULA

OW240106 Beijing XINHUA in English 0035 GMT 24 Aug 86

/Text/ Beijing, 24 Aug (XINHUA)--Any attempt to solve the issue of Kampuchea's representation in the nonaligned movement (NAM) through a "vacant seat" formula is simply "to induce the NAM to rubber stamp the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea."

This is said in a statement issued yesterday by the Foreign Ministry of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) and broadcast by Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

The statement said, "The member-states of the nonaligned movement (NAM) have been aware that Democratic Kampuchea has been a full-fledged member of the NAM, but she has been prevented from participating in the movement since 1979 because of the arbitrary decision of the chairman of the Sixth Summit Conference held in Havana. That decision was in violation of the two basic principles of the NAM."

"The first one is the consensus rule. One still has in mind that at the Sixth Summit Conference, many heads of state or government and delegations opposed that decision. At the close of the conference, over 20 delegations of member states wrote a joint letter to protest that decision, and later on one member state resigned its membership from the NAM. All this clearly indicates that the decision of the chairman of the Havana Sixth Summit Conference was in violation of the consensus rule," it said.

"The second one," the statement pointed out, "is related to the very sacred tasks of the NAM namely the defence of the Bandung 10 principles on peaceful coexistence, against the acts of aggression and interference of one country against another."

"At present, the Vietnamese aggressors and their allies have been carrying out manoeuvres aimed at preventing the Kampuchean issue from being raised at the forthcoming Eighth Summit Conference to be held in Harare, Zimbabwe, at the beginning of September this year. They have deceitfully claimed that they will not seek to recover the seat of Kampchea for the Vietnamese puppet administration in Phnom Penh. They have also raised the slogan saying that 'the Kampuchean problem must not be dealt with at the Eighth Summit Conference' under the

pretext of 'not dividing the movement and poisoning the atmosphere.' Through this deceptive slogan, they attempt to put pressure on the majority of NAM member-states by accusing beforehand those who will defend the NAM principles of breaking the solidarity. This is another dark scheme trying, through a 'vacant seat' formula, to induce the NAM to rubber stamp the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and to expel a member-state from the NAM precisely because she has been victim of that aggression," it noted.

The statement said, "the people of Kampuchea and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) are convinced that the overwhelming majority of NAM member-states will continue to oppose the attempt of a small group of countries to divert the NAM in order to serve their acts of aggression and the bloc interests."

"The majority of NAM member-states have also been aware that even though the Kampuchean people have been victim of the Vietnamese war of aggression which has caused untold, tragic sufferings and destructions, the CGDK has spared no efforts in seeking through every possibility a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. It was in such a spirit that his royal highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, proclaimed on behalf of the CGDK on 17 March 1986, the eight-point peace proposal. We earnestly hope that the NAM will assist to bring about a political solution to the Kampuchean problem on the basis of that eight-point peace proposal. By so doing, it will strengthen its role in the defence of its own sacred principles," the statement said.

/12228
CSO: 4000/347

SU SHAOZHI ARTICLE ON MARXISM IN HUNGARY

Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 2 June 86 p 2

[Article by Su Shaozhi [5685 4801 2535]: "The Theoretical Circles in Hungary Study the Issue of Marxism"]

[Text] In recent years, the theoretical circles in Hungary have been debating several important questions:

The first concerns Marxism itself and the point of contention is whether there are different branches in Marxism.

The second deals with the question whether there is a crisis in Marxism.

Up to now, there is still no conclusion to these 2 questions.

The third question concerns the legacy of Marxism and its relationship to the contemporary era. The issue that people often argue about is the relationship between theory and practice, foremost of which is that between philosophy and politics. There are 2 views on this question: those who believe that there is a direct relationship and those who argue that although a direct relationship is lacking, philosophy has a double task, one given to it by society and one given to it by political leaders.

The philosophical circles of Hungary also study the following questions: for example, the philosophy of science, something which developed rather recently. The second is historical philosophy, the most important topic of which is the historical place of Marxism and its relationship to the contemporary era. The third is the inner structure of Marxist philosophy, that is, the relationship between historical philosophy and naturalist philosophy. One school maintains the traditional viewpoint of dialectic materialism, while the other believes that nature itself is also a historical category. These questions are also relfections of international scholarly activities.

In Hungary, there are criticisms which say that there is a "healthy utilitarianism" behind Hungary's reforms. In other words, when problems accumulate in politics, the economy or society, people tend to begin with utilitarianism in trying to solve these problems through reform. But the

nature of reform often profoundly alters past views of socialism, and this necessitates a theoretical foundation of philosophy.

In theoretical circles and the political realm, there is a new contradiction regarding the question of reform. Hungarian society demands continuous reforms and the expansion of the role of the relationship between commodities and currency. This includes the recognition that labor is a commodity, both in form and nature. In economic work, such concepts as the value of labor and the value of the means of production have been used openly. But such concepts conflict markedly with the general ideological understanding. Theoretically and ideologically, what is generally accepted by everyone is that to recognize labor as a commodity is antisocialist. We can say that in Hungary, certain people in the theoretical and ideological circles consider what is advanced as backward. From the viewpoint of traditional political economic theory, one of the superiorities of socialism is that labor is no longer a commodity and the relationship between the buying and selling of labor no longer exists. Some utilitarian views have replaced theoretical exploration. Actual practice does not conform to theory and this contributes to the growth of various forms of antireform movements. It is not an coincidence that after 1972, the tide of antireform began with ideology and later, administrative means were used. Such a situation has not basically changed today.

A secretary in the Hungarian Communist Party Central says that when the situation is good, the communist party will carry out reforms: otherwise, there will be no changes. Bourgeois parties want reforms once they encounter difficulties in order to solve contradictions. Hungarian sociologists have their own comments on such a claim: in reality, the party does not want reforms when the situation is good; but once there are problems and they want reforms, it is then too late.

[Feiyituo Feilunci, a Hungarian exile in the West has written a book, "HISTORY OF EASTERN EUROPE, 1945-1970" in which he analyzes the reasons for the failure of reform movements in Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Poland. He believes that reforms were opposed by both those inpower and the masses and those in power used the masses to topple the "reformists." The Stalinist system is a complete system and if you change one of its parts, the other parts will develop an obstructionist role to prevent you from making changes; even if it seems to be different from the original form after changes, basically, it is the same. Therefore, the real question is how should the party search for new theories and realities that would break away from the old models. Hungarian comrades think that this requires a threefold reform: reformed theories, reformed movements and reformed policies. These three should be together and not one should be lacking. There are beginnings of these three elements in Hungary. At present, some measures are forced to be introduced and some are opposed by the government. Thus, some of the measures are not unified or balanced and the results are not substantial. Hungarian comrades believe that at this stage, theoretical work is the most important, especially in providing the reforms with a theoretical foundation.

12380/12948
CSO: 4005/872

PRC REGRETS HONG KONG OPPOSITION TO NUCLEAR PLANT

OW220355 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] According to a report by (Liu Hua) and (Li Qing), ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE reporters, delegates from Hong Kong to the joint meeting on suspending the construction of the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Plant visited the Chinese Academy of Atomic Science in Beijing on 19 August and was warmly welcomed.

However, responsible members of the delegation made some inappropriate remarks, which were regretted by(Zhang Zhenhua), vice president of the academy.

Yesterday, the State Council instructed the reception committee to allow the delegates to visit the Academy of Atomic Science located 35 km from Beijing proper. (Zhang Zhenhua) at first welcomed the Hong Kong compatriots. He briefed the guests on atomic science research developments in the past 30 years and more since the founding of the academy and in the past 28 years since the establishment of the nuclear reactor. He also had discussions with the delegates.

However, after the delegation visited the pressurized water reactor, a major scientific research project, the delegation leader and deputy leader suddenly told reporters on hand that a reactor is different from a nuclear plant because safety requirements are different. They also expressed recent opinion in Hong Kong opposed to the construction of the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Plant. At this point, the host's expression turned solemn.

At the end of the visit, Vice President (Zhang Zhenhua) issued a brief statement. He said: Because of a lack of knowledge, some members of the delegation differentiated between the safety of a reactor and the safety of a nuclear power plant. This is wrong. He noted in particular that the Chinese Academy of Atomic Science is a reputable scientific research organization. He said: It is very inappropriate to issue statements opposed to the construction of the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Plant under these circumstances. We must express our regret over this.

/9274
CSO: 4005/937

NEED FOR POLITICAL REFORM DISCUSSED

Beijing WEN ZHAI BAO in Chinese No 318, 5 Jun 86 p 1

[Article: "Reform of the Political System Is the Basis of All Reforms"]

[Text] Tong Juwu [4547 6508 0063], member of the Anhui provincial CPPCC, feels that reform of the political system is the basis of all reforms. What the reform introduces is "new politics," which needs a large group of new people with vision, an advanced level, and eagerness. It also requires a stable and united political situation, which can only come from "faultless administration."

He declared that the source for the unsound social mood rests in "faulty administration." The term "unhealthy party style" is not accurate or fair because it refers only to the small portion of party members and cadres using power for private gain, not all 40-odd million party members. Therefore, to put it accurately, it should be "unhealthy official style," namely, "faulty administration." Thus, the following must be accomplished:

1. The word "big" must be deleted. In our socialist country, major policies and principles are formulated by the party Central Committee. The main duty of the organs under the central government is to implement its policies, and their "official power" should not be excessive, for otherwise it will interfere with the policies.

2. The word "many" must be deleted. When official power is great, there are bound to emerge such abuses as creating work for people, creating posts for people, overstaffing, and so forth. According to a survey, China has too many "redundant officials," too many redundant personnel, too many organs, too many documents, too many meetings, too many concurrent posts, and too many deputies.

3. The word "chaos" must be firmly straightened out. Chaos is manifested in many aspects: in government organs, one finds such practices as substituting the party for power and substituting the government for enterprises; in official functions, one encounters such situations as duty without power and power without responsibility. There are also the contradictions between "officials" (between the first-in-command and his assistants) and between cadres (such as between administrative and business cadres and between competent and incompetent cadres).

6080/12858
CSO: 4005/884

REFORM OF POLITICAL SYSTEM CALLED IMPERATIVE

Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 30 May 86 p 3

[Article by Xu Jingchun [1776 2529 2504]: "Reform of Political System Is Imperative"]

[Text] A gigantic systems engineering of society, the reform of the economic system, includes both the economic base and the superstructure, with a limitlessly rich connotation which is both mutually contradictory and dialectically united. The issue was brought up right at the start of reform, but has not received adequate attention all along. To date, we have only focused on the economic system but have shown no adequate concern over social and political reforms and formed no practical effective measures. The situation has engendered an issue: the economic reform can only go around and around within a small circle. If attention is not given to the reform of the political system even today, then economic reform can only be "a fish in the net" and will find it difficult to survive.

An overview of the economic reform in the past few years gives the impression of stepping on thin ice, with obstacles everywhere. Enterprisers keen on reform often feel this or that kind of apprehension, run into various obstacles, and find themselves in the predicament of being unable either to proceed or to stop, like riding a tiger. Thus, in a previous period, many newspapers and periodicals published comments, asking the entire society to give attention to the fate of leading reformers, liberalize the public opinion environment for the economic reform, and cherish the enthusiasm of reformers. These are timely and necessary issues to be brought up. However, the refractory action of public opinion is, after all, indirect and limited. To turn correct public opinion into practice hinges on the good judgment of policymakers and the concerted action of the whole society. In the case, if one sees through the appearance to get at the essence, what is the main obstacle to economic reform today? I feel that it is the serious flaws in the political system. The main manifestations of these flaws are: the pernicious feudal influence found in political life, patriarchy, one man's word, and the absence of democracy; the complex networks of ties of blood and marriage among cadres, with their strong feudal and patriarchal coloring; the old bureaucratic and court styles; the transcendence of political standing over knowledge; the dogmatic attitude of respecting the higher level, books, and foreign things,

instead of the practical; and so forth. These flaws have seriously suppressed the enthusiasm, initiative, and creativity of the outstanding individuals keen on reform and the vast number of people pursuing reform, sapping to a considerable extent the vitality of the socialist economic reform which should have been dynamic. The flaws in the political system are like an inextricable hidden net, restricting the expansion of the economic system's reform.

In fact, when economic reform develops to a certain extent, the demand for political reform is bound to emerge. The reason for the failure of the superiority of socialism to develop fully cannot rest in the economic system alone; to a great extent, it is due to the imperfection of the political system. When the economic reform was first initiated, as the system had in itself numerous contradictions requiring solution and numerous flaws requiring rectification, even if the political system was not involved for a time, the economic reform could fairly rapidly make achievements, winning world recognition. However, to intensify the reform of the economic system, instead of letting it stand still, it has to extend beyond economics to politics. In the practice of the economic reform, we feel more and more that many flaws in the economic system are closely linked with the political system and that, if we confine ourselves to the economic system, our range of action will grow ever smaller, even to the extent of loosing momentum. Is it true that we only have to expand enterprise self-governing power and implement the responsibility system in order to give vitality to the enterprises? I feel that it is not altogether so. When the pernicious feudal influence in political life is not eliminated, be it self-governing power or the responsibility system, they can only be mere skeletons and a form of idle theorizing.

To change certain basic aspects of the political system incompatible with the times and restricting the economic reform, we must earnestly review China's historical experiences, study the practical conditions and developmental demands of its political system, assimilate and refer to the successful experiences of other countries in political reform, and boldly and promptly introduce reform of our political system. Naturally, political reform is much more difficult than economic reform and the risks much greater. Thus, we must likewise follow the policy of "taking one step at a time before the next" and actively yet steadily implement political reform. Rather than negating the superiority of the socialist system, political reform will only serve as the self-perfection of the socialist system and fulfill the needs of intensifying the economic reform and of the sound development of the political system.

Economic reform requires the coordination of political reform. As the current political system can no longer adapt to the need of economic reform, its reform is imperative. Meanwhile, the crux of the political system remains mainly in the feudalist factor, which is the greatest obstacle to both economic and political reforms. Therefore, democratization is the direction of political reform. Without socialist democracy, there can be no socialist modernization.

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CSO: 4005/884

POLITICAL STRUCTURAL REFORM DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 4 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Yang Bo [2799 3186] and Gui Jiakuang [6753 1367 1401]: "Striving To Explore China's Political Structural Reform; A Visit to Yan Jiaqi, Director of Political Science Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences"]

[Text] Immediately after the conclusion of the "Conference for the Theoretical Discussion of Government Functions" held in Taiyuan, Yan Jiaqi [0917 1367 0368] came to attend the plenary session of the Federation of Youths. "At the Taiyuan Conference, I made a speech and still have had no time to write an article. After this meeting, some theoretical questions concerning the economic structural reform and the political structural reform have been clarified."

"Although some people thought that certain problems had been encountered in the economic structural reform, these problems can be solved as soon as a political structural reform is carried out. There is a close relationship between the economic and the political structural reform. However, the economic structural reform has its own kind of problems and these problems should be further explored in the course of this reform. It cannot rely on a political structural reform for their solution."

Yan Jiaqi laid great emphasis on the question of government functions. He said: "Any economic system that functions well should facilitate the distribution of economic resources. In the history of mankind, there are so far two methods for this distribution. One of them is the use of the 'market' and the other is the use of administrative measures. All socialist countries in the world had their faith in a central planning department that is 'built on a scientific and sensible foundation,' and believed that as long as this department exists, the economic resources will be satisfactorily distributed. Practice of the development of socialism since the 1950's has begun to shake this faith and people began to be aware of the 'market's' role in the distribution of resources. A wave of economic reforms was thus stirred up in the socialist world. In the 1950's and 1960's, however, China was going in the opposite direction and firmly clung to the old faith. We may say that the road of the 1950's which took China to its great achievements in socialist construction also took it to the 'great cultural revolution.'"

As for the problems now emerging in the current reform, Yan Jiaqi held that it takes time for the transition of an old system to a new one, and that certain theoretical problems in the economic structural reform, such as the relationship between macroeconomic control and a planned market, should be further explored and studied. He emphatically pointed out: "The transformation of government functions depends on the improvement of the socialist market mechanism, and the improvement of the socialist market mechanism in turn promotes the transformation of government functions."

As the director of the Political Science Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Yan Jiaqi presented his views on the steps to be taken in China's political structural reform from the standpoint of the theories of political science. He held that some aspects of the political structural reform are closely related to the economic structural reform now going on. These aspects include the reform of the cadre system, the establishment of government organs, and the transformation of government functions whereby the lack of separation between party and government and between government and enterprises would be changed. The first step to be taken in the political structural reform is to solve the series of problems affecting the economic structural reform. The reform must also rely on the consolidation of the legal system and particularly the early formulation of the "Law of PRC State Administrators"

Yan Jiaqi believed that the long-range goal of the political reform is the establishment of a highly democratic socialist political system and a scientific political policy-decision system. The key lies in the solution of the problem of overly centralized power. This problem should be addressed in four different ways: first, perfection of the system of people's participation in government including the system of people's congress; second, horizontal decentralization of power which naturally includes the designation of a suitable position for the party in the state political structure; third, vertical decentralization of power; and fourth, demarcation between government organs and social organs and definition of the government's sphere of authority.

Speaking of the role played by young social science workers in exploring the political structural reform, Yan Jiaqi said: "Political science is a science. To reform the political structure, we must strengthen our research in political science, and certainly need more people, especially young theoretical and practical workers to strengthen the research in this field. We must also adopt the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" to safeguard academic freedom.

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EARNEST EFFORT IN CADRE SYSTEM REFORM DEMANDED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by staff commentator: "Actively Carry out Reform of the Cadre System"]

[Text] After the party Central Committee issued the announcement on promoting and employing cadres according to party principles, party organizations and oragnizational and personnel departments of all levels throughout Heilongjiang earnestly organized studies, formulated measures of implementation, investigated and corrected existing problems, performed a large volume of work, and made preliminary achievements. However, some areas and units have only made some general studies or are still taking a wait-and-see attitude.

Besides rectifying the unhealthy tendencies in cadre work, the party Central Committee's announcement is a document on reforming the cadre system and the thinking and methods of cadre work and embodies the party's cadre line in the new period. Its firm observance will effectively rectify and prevent unhealthy tendencies in cadre work and promote the reform of the cadre system and work methods as a whole. Today, the reason that some areas have not firmly implemented the announcement is because they have not given consideration to the overall situation, but start from the interests of individuals or small groups. Worried about their grades and pay, they see the problems but do not solve them; worried that they may suffer a disadvantage if they make corrections while others do not, they cover up the problems and hope for "just this once"; worried about giving offense, conflicting with "connections networks" or implicating themselves when correcting others, they evade and conceal whenever they can. Even worse, they simultaneously resist and commit violations, continue to wrangle for grades and pay, and promote cadres in disregard of regulations.

Our party shoulders a momentous mission in this time of reform. Each and every party member, especially our leading cadres, should actively share its cares and difficulties instead of sacrificing the great cause for petty interests. Political unity with the party Central Committee is not an empty phrase and must be manifested in action and in the firm implementation of the party Central Committee's line, principles, and policies. Therefore, we must enhance party spirit, attach the greatest importance to the party's cause, and firmly act according to the demands of its announcement. Regardless of who is responsible or who is implicated, all violations of the

requirements in the announcement must be firmly rectified and resisted. In terms of comrades failing to understand and implement the announcement, we must educate them in order to enable them to improve their understanding as soon as possible and remedy themselves. In terms of those persisting in protecting their personal interests or the interests of a few, refusing to correct their mistakes, failing to implement the announcement, or even resisting and committing violations simultaneously, we must justly and forcefully handle them without leniency.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping declared that we must "say fewer hollow words and do more practical deeds." Only when the spirit of the party Central Committee's announcement is followed will it be implemented. Today, some areas and units have held meetings, made speeches, and formulated plans, but they have failed to solve practical problems. The announcement demands that the mass line be followed in cadre promotion, yet some areas still depend on the words of a few officials. It is impermissible. We must make a vigorous effort, work earnestly, and truly solve the problems. As said by the people, "solving 1 practical problem is better than saying empty words 10 times." In this aspect the Beian City party committee has done comparatively well. It truly exerted its effort on solving problems. Though its work is preliminary, its approach is on the right track. Other areas must do likewise.

To implement the party Central Committee's announcement, we must solve the problems by seeking truth from facts, firmly follow the principle of both ability and political integrity, make appointments on merits, adhere to the mass line, and act in a fair, upright, and open and aboveboard manner. Instances like the following must not be permitted: when you specify that the promotion of leaders' children more than one grade at a time must be reported to the higher level for scrutiny, I counter with successive promotions; when you demand the mass line, I make contacts in advance to communicate my intentions and prevent you from finding faults. The practice of "higher-level policy and lower-level countermeasure" reflects the incorrect ideology of some cadres, especially few leaders. To implement the announcement, we must act according to the practical conditions of our own areas and units, neither concealing problems nor magnifying criticisms. We must seek truth from facts, master the policies, make concrete analyses, and differentiate the measures.

The organizational line has always been the guarantee of the political line. The fast-progressing modernization program and economic reform demand that our organizational work hasten its pace and raise its efficiency. Implementing the announcement is the cnetral task of our organiational work today. Only by its implementation will we promote organizational work as a whole. Therefore, leaders of all levels should set an example in studying it, solving their own problems and those of their units and carrying out the reform of the cadre system and work methods, in order to adapt rapidly to the needs of reform as a whole.

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SYMPOSIUM ON HIGHER EDUCATION ADMINISTRATION SUMMARIZED

Beijing JIAOYU YANJIU [EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH] in Chinese No 5, May 86 pp 78-79

[Article by Feng Xiangdong [7458 0686 2639], Cheng Jianping [4453 0494 1627], Gao Baoli [7559 1405 4539]: "A Review of the Symposium on Higher Education Administration"]

[Text] The second conference and symposium of the first board of directors of the All-China Higher Education Administration Research Association was convened from December 16 to 21, 1985 in Liuzhou City, Guangxi. Research results were shared at the symposium regarding the university president responsibility system and the quality of leadership in higher education; exploratory inquiries were made concerning the university president responsibility system, confirming the necessity of implementing such a leadership system; current problems were analyzed, and research and discussion were conducted.

I. The Necessity of Implementing a University President System of Responsibility

Comrades attending the symposium believed that the proposal in the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Reform of the Educational System" to gradually implement a university president responsibility system represents a major reform of China's system of higher education and is an inevitable step in our country's political, economic and social development.

The following defects exist in the internal leadership and administration of higher education: 1) A lack of seperation between party and government, and the party replacing government. If a school's CPC committee is overly lax or overly strict in its administration, it makes the identification of administrative functions of the leadership difficult and has a negative effect on the functioning of the university president and other administrative departments. If the party committee cannot free itself from the restrictions of daily routine business, it will negatively affect the regular work of the party organization and on work to improve party-building and to enhance ideological and political levels. 2). A lack of unity between job, responsibility and authority, which makes impossible the creation of a genuine system of responsibility, and does not correspond to the internal laws of scientific management. This lack of a system of individual responsibility at

all levels leaves us with a collective system of administration in which neither position nor function is clearly delineated, resulting in a lack of effectiveness in work.

Now that the shift in work focus for the entire party and nation has been implemented and educational work has entered on to a new stage of development, great changes have occured in the social functions of higher education, giving rise to new characteristics which demand scientific management. To attain high-level goals in administration requires a management system through which a unified will can be realized and authoritative leadership can be implemented. To make administration more scientific, a system in which responsibliilities and authority are in mutual correspondence. The present system is no longer suited to the new demands made by new developments on higher education and to the changes in the characteristics of higher education itself, and should be gradually reformed.

Some comrades spoke of experiences at their schools in the provisional implementation of the college president responsibility system. After preliminary experiments, the superiority of such a system has been demonstrated in these schools. First of all, it has enhanced the construction of the party organization and ideological and political work. Second, in the leadership system, has resolved the problem of the separation of the functions of party and government, basically overcoming the difficulty of separating party from government. Third, it has improved the school's systems of administration, delineated duties and responsibilites, unified policy making and leadership and made school administration more scientific.

II. Understanding the University President Responsibility System

The college president responsibility system that we need is a new type of system for internal leadership in higher education, a socialist system of responsibility in which job, responsibility and authority are in correspondence, and a scientific management system functioning in correspondence to the laws of management. It differs from both the college president responsibility system of capitalist countries and the one-man-rule system of the Soviet Union, and is more developed than the college president system implemented in China in the past. It entails: setting up rules and regulations to delineate the responsibilities and practical tasks of party and administration in institutions of higher education, making clear the responsibilities, limits of authority and work demands of university presidents, delineating procedures involved in the selection, appointment, evaluation and replacement of university presidents, readjusting and constructing a command unit for the implementation of the president system and creating organs of democratic management that both assist and limit the college president in the exercise of his authority. There are the three different viewpoints concerning what form this system should take, which are as follows:

1. The system should be characterized by the overall assumption of responsibility on the part of the university president and the granting by party and the state to the president comprehensive leadership powers over

school work. Therefore, the president has the necessary autonomous power to realize school system objectives, and makes final policy decisions on major questions related to those objectives.

2. The university president is a higher education administrator with responsibility for overall teaching, research and management tasks. Of course, the president also must use some energy in handling ideological and political work, but in order to ensure concentration on instruction and scientific research, the president's function must be clearly delineated to within the areas of instruction, scientific research and administration. The CPC committee should handle ideological and political work to ensure and supervise over the operation of work in the school.

3. Neither of the above two views are appropriate. Those holding the first opinion do not clearly delineate the role and position of the party organization which is detrimental to the strengthening of the leadership of the party and the function of the party organization. Although the second viewpoint stresses the role of the party organization, it is not viewed as an organic component part of the system, which could easily place the party organization in an unclear position, and even weaken its construction and ideological work. In light of this, there should be a dual management system in higher education: the president, who is responsible for administrative matters, and the party organization, centering around the CPC committee, to ensure supervision. Both facets would form separate systems which would work in coordination to take on the task of school management.

Comrades advocating the first two views felt that the third viewpoint does not correspond to the principles of management science, and does not address the question of who is to coordinate the work of the school's managment system. The existence of two centers and two systems could easily lead to confusion.

III. Handling Relations Between the Party and Adminstration and the Administration and the Masses After the Implementation of the University President Responsibility System

Will the implementation of a university president system of responsibility weaken party leadership? This is a question that concerns some comrades. Comrades at the symposium said that since China is a socialist country, the party's leadership over the schools must be strengthened. The party's leadership consists most fundamentally of the correct implementation of the Central Committee's line, principles and policies. In addition, party leadership has numerous avenues of expression. After the implementation of the university president responsibility system, the CPC committee can concentrate on party work in the school and on improving and strengthening party leadership. The university president responsibility system is perfectly consistent with the leadership of the party. Adherence to the leadership role of the party is the prerequisite for implementing the university president system of responsibility.

Some comrades pointed out that the implementation of the university president responsibility system does not necessarily imply the weakening of the close relationship between the party and administration. To the contrary, this tie forms a basic condition for the creation of such a system and is its most essential characteristic. In fact while there is a basic separation of functions of the party and administration in the schools, there is also quite a bit of overlapping work that requires coordination. Examples are: implementing principles and policies of the party and state, conducting ideological and political work, particularly as relates to the students, evaluation and appointment of leadership cadres at all administrative levels, especially at the departmental and office levels in the schools, and so on.

Will the implementation of the university president responsibility system lead to arbitrary one-man rule? The comrades said that in the relationship between administration and the masses, the university president system of responsibility represents the unification of a strong, centralized leadership and the role of education workers as masters, and of scientific and democratic management. The president bases his major policy decisions on the scientific evidence systematically provided by collective dicussion and consultation. The supervision of the CPC committee and masses over administrative work, evaluation and term of office of higher leadership are important forms of democratic supervision over the university president and the work of the administrative system, and can effectively prevent the development of arbitrary one-man rule.

IV. On the Quality of Leadership in Institutions of Higher Education

The purpose of studying the quality of leadership in higher education is to provide a scientific basis for setting standards for the selection and evaluation of such leadership. We must study how to improve the overall structure of leadership and the quality of individual leaders, in particular major leadership cadres. Individual leadership quality forms the foundation for the overall leadership structure. Areas of study, knowledge and intelligence within the overall structure must be well coordinated. After discussion, this viewpoint won the praise of the comrades attending the symposium.

Everyone felt that a good university or college president should be in possession of the following qualities: 1) Adherence to socialist orientation in politics and party leadership; a definite understanding of Marxism-Leninism and of policy; 2) A strong dedication to work and a sense of responsibility; 3) Have a clear concept of education management and an understanding of theories of educational science; work according to the laws of that science; 4) Have an understanding of management science and strong organizational and administrative abilities; 5) Be academically well qualified and be possessed of a vast knowledge; 6) Cherish and respect talent and be able to use it well; 7) Have a democratic workstyle and scientific attitude; be imbued with the pioneering spirit.

When discussing the fourth quality, those attending the symposium stressed that in the construction of cadre ranks at present, intellectualization and specialization are often confused. Having knowledge in a particular field is regarded as specialization and a professional title is regarded as the criterion for specialization, while management's role as a form of specialization and a science is denied. Allowing professionals and experts of high rank to occupy leadership positions is viewed as being consistent with intellectualization and specialization, whether or not the experts understand management. As a result, they cannot do a good job, nor can they put their special skills to full use. Regarding the fifth quality, some representatives believed that a university president should not only be an administrative professional with leadership skills, but an academic expert at a level that can basically represent his school as well. However, due to the lack of standardization in China's institutions of higher education, each school should be different in this regard, and all of them could be categorized according to academic level.

V. Problems Yet To Be Resolved and Some Suggestions

A. After the implementation of the university president responsibility system, what will be the relationship between the academic departments, offices and the schools? How should contact be made between the schools and supervisory organs (the CPC committee remains responsible for the provincial level)? How can we build a scientific system geared to the needs of the job?

B. How should a personnel system be created after the implementation of the president system? At present, personnel departments are responsible for the transfer of cadres, but party committee organizational departments are responsible for investigation and evaluation. How can these two sectors coordinate their work?

C. The key reason behind current instability in the ranks of party and administrative cadres in institutions of higher education lies in problems related to job title, remuneration and promotion. Should there be a job ranks and titles for poltical work cadres? People at the symposium suggested that the State Education Commission organize an investigation to resolve this probelm as rapidly as possible.

D. In order to provide the president system with an orderly basis, it was suggested that the State Education Commission create a set of regulations to govern as soon as possible, and create appropriate policy and laws also.

E. The implementation of the president system will be helpful in ending the system of lifelong terms of office for leadership cadres and in maintaining vigor in the ranks of the cadres. However, due to the complexity and special nature of work in higher education, a 4-year term-of-office would be too short. Therefore, it was suggested to appropriately extend the term of office or adopt fairly flexible regulations to avoid excessive changes in school leadership and enhance the short and longterm development of work in higher education. Rules regarding age could be appropriately liberalized.

F. It was suggested that theoretical research on leadership in higher education be further strengthened. Individual analysis and research should be done on the good qualities of modern and contemporary Chinese educators and higher education leadership.

G. An even better job should be done in running the Central College of Education Administration and the cadre training bases in institutions of higher education in the six major regions. The advanced cadre training classes of the six normal universities could be changed into educational management colleges belonging to the universities, providing both half-year training programs as well as two-year undergraduate or graduate programs in order to better cultivate even more management cadres for institutions of higher education.

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NUMBER OF ORDAINED PROTESTANT MINISTERS INCREASES

OW181308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing, August 18 (XINHUA)—The Protestant churches in China have ordained some 300 new clergymen since 1981, of which one-sixth are women, a national Christian conference was told here today.

Christianity was introduced into China in the 19th century. Now the country has three million Christians, 6,000 clergymen and two national organizations—the Three-Self (Self-administering, Self-supporting and Self-propagating) Patriotic Committee of the Protestant Churches in China and the Christian Council.

Since 1981, 10 theological seminaries have been established in Shenyang, Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin and other cities. Together with the Nanjing Union Theological Seminary, these seminaries have enrolled over 500 students, according to Bishop Wang Shenyin, vice-chairman of the Three-Self Patriotic Committee, who spoke at the conference which opened last Saturday.

Another two seminaries will soon be opened in Guangzhou and Beijing, respectively, he added.

With the implementation of the government policy on freedom of religious belief in recent years, more than 4,000 Protestant churches have been reopened in the country at present, Protestant churches or meeting places have been set up in all of the 29 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities on the mainland except in the Tibet Autonomous Region, and three-self patriotic committees and Protestant associations have been established in most of these places, Wang said.

To meet the demands of the believers, 2.1 million copies of the Bible have been printed in China over the past few years.

Wang said that to fulfil their duty to the motherland, Chinese Christians have actively participated in the country's socialist modernization program and many have been named model workers or advanced workers.'

Over the past few years, the Protestant churches in China have increased their contacts with Christians in other parts of the world.

Since 1981, the church has received delegations from more than ten countries and regions. At the same time it has sent a number of delegations to attend international meetings or for visits to other countries including Canada and the United States.

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BRIEFS

WORK-STUDY SCHOOLS--Shanghai, August 30 (XINHUA)--China's work-study schools have steered 33,500 minor offenders away from crime and on the path to success, according to experts at a work-study education meeting which closed today. Some of them have become model workers in their units, joined the army and gone on to secondary technical schools and colleges, said the experts at the five-day meeting. A few have even joined the Communist Party, which recruits members from among the best working people. China's 98 work-study schools currently handle 6,500 minors, mainly middle school students between 13 and 18 who have committed offences too minor to be sent to reformatories but are too difficult for regular schools to handle. The schools offer secondary school courses with work in school factories and farms. The normal stay is two years, but students with good behavior may return to regular schools earier, said the experts. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1007 GMT 30 Aug 86] /8309

ART, LITERATURE ENCYCLOPEDIA--Lanzhou, September 2 (XINHUA)--A 300-volume Chinese art and literature encyclopedia, the first of its kind here, will begin publication the end of this year. A national conference on the compilation of the encyclopedia just ended in this capital of Gansu Province. The encyclopedia--a collection of ten catalogues of literature and art--is being compiled by the Ministry of Culture, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and the China Federation of Literary and Art Societies starting from 1979. Chinese folk culture, including music, songs, stories and dance, as well as histories of traditional opera and painting, will be included in the work. Publication of the encyclopedia will be completed in 1995, taking a total of 16 years of compilation and publishing since work started in 1979. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 2 Sep 86] /8309

TV SERIES ON MODERN FAMILIES--Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA)--The Beijing television art center (the former Beijing television studio), is to screen a series about the life of modern Beijingers in September. The eight-part TV series "The Bell and Drum Tower" is adapted from the novel of the same name by the writer Liu Xinwu. The novel, which won China's prize for literature--the "Mao Dun Literature Prize,"--last year, describes with a strong local flavor a day in the life of nine families living in a courtyard near the ancient bell and drum tower. Centered on the happiness and trouble of one family's wedding ceremony, the story continues with the contradictions and headaches of eight other families, revealing how, in the wave of reform, the Beijing citizens are changing their lives and mental attitudes. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 30 Aug 86] /8309

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH LITERATURE GROUP--Tokyo, August 22 (XINHUA)--China was accepted as the 47th member of the International Board on Books for Young People (IBBY) at its closing session here today. The 20th IBBY world meeting, attended by some 800 representatives from 56 nations, was held for the first time in an Asian country since the establishment of the organization in 1946. The board was founded to improve the writing and publishing of books for young people as well as to promote such books. The next IBBY world meeting is to be held in Norway in 1988. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1756 GMT 22 Aug 86] /8309

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ZHANG ZHIGUO ON TRANSCENDING ACADEMIC FIELDS

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 12, 26 Mar, 2, 9, 23 Apr 86

[Article by Zhang Zhiguo [1728 1807 0948]: "Speculations On Transcending Academic Fields; Academic Musings"; first paragraph is source supplied introduction]

[12 Mar 86 p 4]

[Text] Editorial comment: "Academic Musings" is a series of articles which relates the author's feelings and views on areas of social science research. He quotes copiously from many sources, thinks expansively and writes with a broad pen, so that all those theoretical workers who perform scientific research will perhaps discover many points of "understanding." Other interested readers will also profit from it.

While broadly wandering through the fields of academia, I often profoundly experienced the artistic concept expressed by the Tang poet Su Shi in the couplet, "Not comprehending the true aspect of Lushan/I wish to spend my life in these mountains." Academic research sometimes resembles Lushan, so that if we limit our field of vision to a single field we cannot avoid being unable to "comprehend the true aspect of Lushan." Therefore, it is mandatory in academic research to be able to "escape" any given field and engage in speculations which "transcend academic fields."

If we focus our vision on past history, we perhaps will be able to see this point more clearly. Wilhelm Dilthey of Germany was a philospher, not a historian, yet when he "speculated" upon the field of history in his capacity as a philosopher, he organized the field of historical philosophy which then became very influential in modern historical research. Schopenhauer became a world famous historian by writing "The Decline of the West," but actually all that he did was to make a new explanation of western history based on Dilthey's historical thought. Romain Rolland was a music critic and a litteratuer, and while "speculating" upon the field of history he felt that music "had a sort of eternal spirit," "that bloomed in profusion among the world's ruins," "that continued to flow beneath the dead surface"; music was the "song of an age, the blossoms of history." He therefore suggested that "the goal of historical study ought to be the dynamic unity of mankind's spirit, it should enable all of mankind's thought to maintain close links."

He then strongly emphasized that in writing the history of France one could not merely use "four centuries of literature," but must use "the six centuries of history in the arts" to evaluate the spirit of France. Rolland's speculations transcending academic fields were important for the field of history, unfortunately his "speculations" were ignored by historians.

With the 20th century developments in Western literary theory there was greater facility in explaining the role of such "speculations on transcending academic fields." Henri Bergson used his research in the philosophy of life as a foundation for the investigation of literature. Freud and Jung used the professions of psychoanalysis and analytical psychology to investigate literary creation. Sartre adopted an existential stance to understand an author's creations. A close-up view was provided by Noam Chomsky who pioneered the use of structural linguistics in literary analysis and by I. A. Richards with his semantic analysis of literature. The achievements of all these people occasioned great changes in Western literary theory. These researchers who occupied other fields were just like "extra-terrestials" observing the earth and suggesting theories that could not originate from within literature or the study of literature. Even if these theories are not without some absurdities, they nonetheless inspired a generation of literary workers and promoted the development of Western theories on a broader foundation and a more profound structure.

These "speculations on transcending academic fields" also were productive in natural science research. The famous quantum physics scientist Erwin Schrodinger, studied biology utilizing the framework of his own field of quantum physics as well as such analytical concepts as "non-periodic crystals" and "quantum leap changes," and all of these facilitated his establishment of the field of molecular biology. After entering the field of chemistry, F. A. Kekule, who at one time studied architecture, hypothesized the model of the molecular structure of benzine by utilizing architectural ideas which "transcended chemistry," and which finally enabled him to produce his theory of the benzine ring structure. Although it is likely that molecular biology and the structure of benzine would have been arrived at without the efforts of Schrodinger and Kekule, nonetheless, they both transcended the boundaries of thought in their own fields of science and unquestionably accelerated the progress of research.

Speculations which transcend academic fields are a form of thought in academic research. By undergoing such "speculations on transcending academic fields," it is possible to attain new knowledge, such as the molecular biology created by Schrodinger, yet for the most part it introduces a new atmosphere into a traditional field, providing a new field of vision, opening up previously unfathomed realms of research, or perhaps discovering new meaning, making new explanations, offering new challanges to traditional theories, and so on. Freud's primary contributions were in psychology and his close examination of literary creation was merely the concrete application of the primary theories and primary concepts of psychoanalysis, and, moreover, there were many absurdities in this work, but his analysis of the unconscious mind in the process of literary creation elicited the attention of a great many literary theoreticians. This is a difficult task for those people who have been mired for a lifetime in a given realm and are afraid to go beyond the prescribed

limits. For those of us who rely on the objective world for our existence the natural world is unified, human society is unified and science serves mankind. The divisions of the sciences demonstrates mankind's compartmental understanding of the natural world and human society, but this does not mean that this compartmentalized understanding is an unalterable principle which cannot be transcended. Man has created science, and man's understanding of his creation should not become a cangue with which he immobilizes himself. The fundamental characteristic of speculations on transcending academic fields is that of discovery, this can discover new knowledge as well as suggest false science and it can discover truth as well as ferment absurd theories. However, by discarding false sciences and discarding absurd theories we are more able to take greater steps toward new knowledge and toward the truth.

[26 Mar 86 p 4]

[Text] History delights in toying with people. The great German philosopher Hegel once slighted the Chinese philosopher Confucius by saying that his thought was "superficial." When Hegel had been dead less than a century, he himself was satirically refered to as "unprecedented." Reichenbach, the leader of the Berlin school of logical positivism, said that Hegel was worthless and that his system could have been devised "by a first year philosophy student." The German philosopher Nietzsche made a complete break with Hegel and expressed his own philosophical thoughts in a lofty, highly poetic style of writing.

Confucius was slighted and Hegel was satirized. This in itself is not worth writing about, yet upon careful consideration it can be seen to enable a person to perceive the scholarly thought of different studies or to express the "ideas" of scholarly thought. Hegel advocated systems and delighted in incorporating his own academic thoughts, as well as everything that he derived from them, into the systems that he so very carefully constructed. In his view knowledge is a system, and he therefore could not accept Confucius' analectical form of philosophical theorizing. Nietzsche described the true philosopher as one who "utilizes a small knife in dissecting the moral excellence of his times." so he of course was not interested in establishing any systems. What he did was just to sit within an empty room of "four walls" and use pen and paper to carry out his "iron hammer style" and "small knife style" of philosophic research. Prior to Reichenbach, people had long discovered numerous gaps in Hegel's systems, and the Hegelian style of "all encompassing" systems had long fallen into disrepute. In the eyes of Reichenbach, the traditional systematic style of philosophy represented by Hegel had already reached a dead end, and the scientific philosophy of logical positivism that he believed in came to replace such philosophy. He therefore not only laughed at it, he even engaged in severe criticisms of Hegelian systems.

Actually, the ones who are most able to clearly express differing studies or express opposing methodological approaches are none other than Hegel, Confucius and Nietzche. One was skilled in constructing systems that are vast and all encompassing; one "spoke but did not write" and his discourses were recorded by others; one performed "small knife" research and used the "small knife" to write about any target whatever. If we apply an analogical method,

Hegel can be called a "systemizing type," Confucius can be called an "analectical type" and Nietzche can be called a "fragmentary thought type." In view of the actual results however, there seem to be no great differences. Although Hegel's systems interested countless researchers in later times, Marx only absorbed his "rational nucleus," while the other researchers for the most part only engaged in explication and textual criticism, never going beyond the published word. The analectical form of the Confucian "Analects" was much more practical than Hegel's works, and these "superficial" thoughts controlled the Chinese people's thought for over 2,000 years, and the feudal bureaucrats used "a half volume of the 'Analects'" to exercise rule. The Nietzschean "fragmentary thought type" had many researchers in later times, his philosophy was the forerunner of existentialist philosophy and also became a model for such writers as Gibbon. In this way we see that in academia the formulation of a systematic philosophy has no greater value for transmittal than does the "analectical type" or the "fragmentary thought" type of ideas, and it also proves that the former is no nearer the truth nor more scientific than the latter.

The Chinese scholar Qian Zhongshu [6929 6988 2579] is internationally renowned for his great learning, but he has no "systematic" writings. His "Talks on Art" and "Guan Zhui Pian" simply reflect a fragment of his thought. One passage from his writings is very instructive, "Many all-encompassing philosophic systems could not withstand the wear and tear of history and have completely collapsed, even though some of their particular views have been adopted by later generations and still persist. Fragmentary thought which has escaped a system or which has not yet been formed into a system is in both cases still piecemeal. Therefore, to value only prolonged discoursess and hold fragementary sayings in contempt is an unrefined and even comonplace point of view--even an excuse for sloth and neglect." In those years it was the time for systems, but in the end all that remained was fragmentary thought, that is how history is.

I am not intentionally condeming the "systenatuc type" of research, nor am I praising the fragmentary styles of the "analectial type" or the "fragmentary thought type." In the area of research, both the "systems type" of Hegel and the "analectical" and "fragmentary thought" types of Confucius and Nietzsche ought to exist so that the researchers have complete freedom of choice. It does not benefit the development of academic research to claim that only the "systematic type" of exposition is academic and scientific and then reject writings of the "analectical" or "fragmentary type." The consequence of advocating a single type is to stifle the creative spirit. I often think that some people expend a lifetime of energy in constructing systems, and that it would be wonderful if they were to expend a portion of their time and energy in composing "stale words and empty talk" in further development of a few fragementary thoughts of real value and penetrating originality. One lingering regret is that the spirit of Hegel seems to be wandering about in our academic circles!

[2 Apr 86 p 4]

[Text] An English scientist once described the representative symbols of the "scientific revolution" M. Goldsmith and A. L. [makai] by writing: "Today the 'hard sciences' are following exactly the overall progression of the humanities into taboo areas by forcing those people who worked in these sciences from the very beginning to either accept the newer more exacting scope or to retreat into ivory towers." The so-called hard sciences are those precise sciences which utilize quantitification and experimentation. The writer believes that starting from the mid period of World War II, the West began a new scientific revolution, and one important feature of this revolution was the spread of the concept of "quantitified experimentation." The humanities came under the attack of the "hard sciences."

This description of Goldsmith and [makai] was given in their compilation "The Science of Science." This book, published in 1963, was written to commemorate the 20th annivarsary of the publication of "The Social Function of Science" by the famous scientist [beiernai]. The Goldsmith and [makai] analysis does of course have a basis in reality. Science and technology can become direct production forces, and can perform marvels of production by creating an unimaginable quantity of material wealth. Faced with the magical powers of science, people can only surrender, and yet they also must seek out the mysteries of science. The search has brought all people to the same conclusion: the mystery lies in quantitification and experimentation. I believe that scientists such as [beiernei] in those years describing the future as an "age of technology" probably were implementing this "abstract" conclusion. The use of quantification and experimentation by some scholars in the humanities and the social sciences was but their recognition of this "abstract" conclusion.

The issue is complex, however, and is not so much a matter of a surrender to and the application of quantification technologies and research techniques by scholars in the humanities and the social sciences as it is a matter of certain pressures which forced their utilization. In 1981, the American anthropologist Prof. Singleton in discussing a particular situation said: "In America, when you mention science most people think of mathematics, physics and chemistry in the belief that these constitute a superior culture. In the colleges, physics professors are paid higher salaries than social science professors and one discovers certain class differences. Because of this, the social scientists also made themselves over to look like physicists, using such teaching aids as slide projectors and calculators, as if carrying these implements would enter them into the ranks of the higher sciences." Under the pressures of social prejudice and in the attempt to receive salaries equitable with those of the physics professors, the use of slide projectors and calculators can only be regarded as obviously insincere actions. Yet, tragedies also occured because of this "insincerity." It is impossible to put on an act using slide projectors and calculators, so that mathematical formulas and the like were written on blackboards and included in the textbooks. They were conveyed to the students and transmitted by the textbooks, and consequently influenced a great many people.

Either consciously or "against their will," scholars in the humanities and social sciences sought equality with the "hard sciences," and they all utilized quantification and experimentation, so that "scienticism" could not but flourish in their ranks. Yet, even sadder was that we at the other end of the world only saw that "scienticism" flourished in the West and only saw that experimentation and quantification technologies infiltrated the humanities and social sciences without fully understanding the absurdty of it all, and we did not see that "scienticism" flourished in another direction--that of social prejudice forcing actions "contrary to will" thus turning a drama into a tragedy. Some comrades see the transformation of the humanities and social sciences as the mark of their "modernization" while some comrades cry out that they "don't understand mathematics, cannot perform experiments or handle quantification and so have no way to conduct social science research" and the like, but perhaps aren't these merely some extreme examples?

Scienticism dominates in the West, but it has not entirely conquered all areas of the humanities and the social sciences. In "The Age of Analysis" White used the analogy of "The Hedgehog and the Fox": "Continental Europe is the land of the hedgehog, while the English speaking world is the domain of fox philosophy." This method of geographically dividing up the characteristics of philosophy does not seem very scientific, but it nonetheless vividly and broadly expresses the division of U.S. and British philosophy leaning toward experimentation and analysis and continental European philosophy leaning toward tradition. However, this is not absolute, the famous U.S. science philosopher Cohen, even though he stepped from physics into the philosophy of science, nonetheless seems even more willing to acknowledge the tradition of "hedgehog philosophy." The logical positivism which once held the dominant position encountered his resistance and moreover in this area he established a powerful historical faction. From this we see that the prediction of [beiernai] and his followers that "the future will be a technological age" actually has not been realized today, and it has not been realized even in the West, at least not completely so. So as far as we are concerned, discovering a few more approaches to examine issues is beneficial in the overall understanding of our scientific progress. The world of today, including the world of science and technology, can hardly be summarized under any "-ism" or by any model.

[9 Apr 86 p 4]

[Text] This tide has generally been called one of "innovation," and in the area of academic research it has surged forwad with a roar... Phenomena which once had been repeatedly studied are now again being seen from another angle to achieve new understanding and add new explanations. Study and criticism of the "Red Chamber Dream" would perhaps fill "five wagonloads," yet research also has gone into the perspective of systems theories and linguistic analysis. The gods of Eastern and Western mythologies have been resurrected, their new life was bestowed by the Scottish anthropologist Sir James Frazer and the Swiss analytical psychologist Otto Rank, and recently they rode the clouds and mist to this Divine Land of the Orient; The German sociologist Max Weber was ignored for a time after his death but in the West there now is a "Weberian fad" which moreover has crossed the Pacific Ocean to the great Asian nations; studies of Chinese culture and national characteristics were popular

after the "May 4th Movement" and they now again have become a subject for study by middle-aged and youthful scholars....

In academia an age of new studies has arrived. However, we must seek out a theory which will explain this historical phenomenon, because only theories of spiritual culture can comfort our uneasy minds.

The American anthropologist Gregory Bateson believes that "Each generation has a process of rediscovering and understanding. Each generation continually studies its own culture and moreover restructures it." The idea is easy to understand, as our own poet Zhao Yi wrote "The rivers and mountains pour forth human talent/The winds blow each peak for hundreds of years," which expresses very nearly the same idea. However, it makes people wonder: In the theory of evolution what is the significance generation after generation carrying out new discoveries and making new explanations of culture?

The French philosopher of science Raymond Aron pointed out: "History is the living giving life to the dead for the benefit of the living." "Each society has its own historical narrative which changes in accordance with changes to the society itself. This past can only be finally determined when it no longer has a future." Aron's point of view is consistent with that of the Italian philosopher Benedetto Croce who said "all history is contemporaneous." Historical studies are for the living so that each generation can have new explorations, so what then is the situation with other knowledge? For this we must use the theories of the German social scientist Karl Mannheim.

Mannheim is a scholar of great accomplishment in the field of the sociology of knowledge, and his main contribution lies in the area of intellectual sociology. In Mannheim's view, ideology [science of ideas], especially the science of culture, is subject to social constraints. These constraints are expressed as a "permeation" of the intellectual "perspective" and research results by "the fundamental elements of the sociological processes" and the "social status" of the researcher. Therefore, research in the science of culture actually is conducted within specific "social circumstances." Each generation exists within its own social circumstances, and the "constraints of these circumstances" most certainly will lead to "new discoveries and unique views" in regard to scientific knowledge, especially toward knowledge in the humanities and the social sciences.

The sociology of knowledge is a branch of science which studies how the ideas, concepts and knowledge produced by mankind are affected by the restrictions of existence (social existence), however, the sociology of knowledge not only refers to the other-directedness of thoughts and knowledge, but also goes through the process of exploring this other-directedness to restore self-directedness of thought and knowledge and arrive at "objective" knowledge. Is it possible to attain the ideals of the sociology of knowledge? I would like to draw an analogy with the relationship found between three types of light-the original source of light intrinsic color and environmental color. Do materials have intrinsic color? If we say that they do, then in the absence of light can that color be seen? If there is no light then there is no color, and this can be verified. If we hypothesize that a material has an intrinsic color, can we they analyse the "pure" intrinsic color of materials? Of course

not. The reason is that light itself is not colorless but is colored. Sunlight appears white, ordinary light has a slight yellowish hue, candlelight has an orange hue, and so on. When tinted light strikes an object, with the addition of environmental light striking the object there therefore can not be any "pure" intrinsic color for any object. The color that an object presents is controlled by the tint of the light source and is disturbed by environmental light. When people wish to observe any object or any thing this is the situation that prevails, and it probably is impossible to escape these "situational limitations." It is difficult to entirely eliminate other-directedness from ideas and knowledge.

The natural sciences have historically been seen as objective, but in actuality they also are subject to the limitations of "social existence." The German quantum physicist Werner Heisenberg pointed out the issue of "unfathomable relationships," which also points out the significance of the issue of other-directedness in ideas and knowledge. The macroscopic concepts of classical physics, the technological level in the fabrication of experimental implements and the like are "situational limitations" which these scientists are unable to eliminate. The scientists of quantum physics created a scientific culture different from that of Newton of the previous generation, but they still had to use the macroscopic concepts and experimental implements of classical physics to describe the microcosm. Each generation is carrying out new explorations and restructuring its own culture. The new cultural structure displays the new features of that generation, yet, within the long perspective of history, the culture still remains unbroken.

[23 Apr 86 p 4]

[Text] I have always had the highest regard for the poet Han Yu who wrote the line, "A disciple need not be inferior to his teacher," but have often felt somewhat disatisfied over this. To advocate that a student surpass his teacher in those feudal ages which respected teachers as "father-like elders" was truly outstanding--"Sky-blue is derived from indigo blue and superior to it." However, careful thought shows major shortcomings, because this "surpassing" is linear in nature, and is the sublimation of a "primary color" (according to practices in painting, sky-blue is a primary color, while indigo blue is a derived color--this according to Xunzi). On the racetrack of learning, the teacher runs for 60 meters and the student runs on for another 40 meters. In academic research this sort of "surpassing" has a significance which of course cannot be ignored. However, it cannot and moreover should not become the only model of academic development.

The academic surpassing of the teacher by the student and the surpassing of the older generation by the younger ought to take the form of negating. This is to say that one can make a breakthrough in the reserch direction of one's teacher and can break through the cool fundamental color of "indigo blue." The negation type of surpassing takes two forms: one form is that of radiating outward and the other is that of transforming. In the radiation type, the student takes the teacher's or a predecessor's starting point of research and additionally searches out a starting line to open up an entirely new area of

research. The first type of negation is the negation of the research direction of the teacher or predecessor; the latter type of negation is the selective adoption and discarding of the teacher's or predecessor's research premise.

Surpassing negation refers to the law of the "negation of negation", which is an important path of academic progress and theoretical development. Leninism is a development of Marxism, but this sort of development incorporates dialectical negation. Lenin's theory concerning the "initial victories of socialism being in one country or in several countries" as well as his strategy of "smashing the weakest link in the capitalist chains" unquestionably were characterized by negation in regard to some of the theories of socialist revolution then held by Marx. Of course, this is the adopting and discarding of the individual theories and strategies of Marx, based on an overall continuation of them. Just because there is the individual adoption and discarding, the Marxism produced in the period of capitalist free competition was able to develop in the period of colonialism and there was a possibility for Marxist theory to be transformed into reality.

Negation and adoption and discarding in our nation's cultural system often are understood as censure, and even though Marxism already has 70-80 years of popularization in China, even though the "negation of negation" is one of the four great rules of dialectical materialism and many people are familiar with it, even though Marx and Engels rejected Hegel and Ludwig Feuerbach, and even though the critics were repeatedly praised by us, nonetheless the people still have difficulty in accepting all of this, and although they live under a Marxist leadership they conduct academic research on the "negation of negation." That's how difficult it is.

Science requires exploration, and exploration must have that which is approved and that which is negated; without negation there is no surpassing, without negation there is no development. Early in the 20th century there was a group of young people active in physics who seemed to be rebels precisely because they refuted Newton's laws of absolute truth and Laplace's mechanistic determinism theory, consequently the theory of relativity appeared and quantum mechanics was created. This also was the case in the disciplines of the social sciences: when the structuralism of Wilhelm Wundt was a powerful tradition in Germany, the triumvate of Wertheimer, Koffka and Kohler, none of whom were yet 40 years old, openly rejected Wundt's system and established gestalt psychology which later exercised major influence in the areas of consciousness. The European sociologists Durkheim, Max Weber, and Vilfredo Pareto, standing at the edge of the 20th century, all to varying degrees refuted [kungde], [mule] and Dilthey. Of course, developments in Western psychology and sociology as well as aesthetics, history and communications continuously led to new creations, offerings or new theories established precisely because there continually were people making refutations in academic thought or in academic methodology.

Lively academics and the development of academic research requires a situation of contesting among groups. The creation of this situation needs academic explorers who dare to surpass their teachers and predecessors. The creation of a situation of competition among groups in academia cannot be accomplished by relying upon the one-line slogan "let 100 schools contend," and relying on an

appeal to create academic factions also cannot completely solve the problem, because the cultivated scholars are hard put to "contend" and find it difficult to form factions, so that even if they "contend" the sound would be no more than that of a needle dropping. At this point I am reminded of the famous words: "I love my teacher, I love truth even more." To pursue the truth the new generation of scholars ought to bravely negate and bravely surpass; our older generation of scholars ought to be broad-minded and write a new essay titled "On Teaching" which says: "In searching for the way a disciple may negate his teacher."

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FLEXIBLE PART-TIME COLLEGE CREDIT COURSES OFFERED IN SHANGHAI

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Huang Dongyuan [7806 0392 0337]]

[Text] A new form of education—the credit-system college courses jointly provided by workers universities—has opened a new way for reforming higher education for adults. It has received the approval of students, enterprises and workers universities alike. At the national symposium on adult education held recently in Shanghai, it was agreed generally that this is a useful attempt to reform adult higher education.

The joint credit-system college courses were opened for the first time in the last autumn jointly by eight workers universities sponsored respectively by the municipal light industry bureau, textile industry bureau, second light industry bureau, machinery and electrical industry bureau, first commerce bureau, instruments bureau, posts and telecommunications bureau and capital construction commission. These college courses have the following characteristics: 1) Freedom of choice. Students may deterime their own field of specialization based on their work requirements and choose one to four courses according to the education programs. 2) Flexibility in length of schooling. Students will graduate when they have completed all required courses and earned enough credits in 2 to 6 years. 3) Varied forms. Students can be completely or partly released from work, or use their spare time to study, and they can choose freely to attend classes in the morning, afternoon, evening or on Sundays. 4) Nearby classes. Fourteen education centers have been established in the city for these college classes, and students can attend classes nearby. 5) Transferable credits. Students can attend classes at any of the centers, and credits earned are recognized by all the centers.

The flexible forms of education meet the special requirements of adult higher education and are well received by staff members and workers. The enterprises are willing to let their staff and workers receive a higher education in this kind of school. Last year, more than 4,600 workers, one-third of the total number of workers applying for admission to various workers universities, applied for enrollment in these special classes. They took the entrance examination, and 3,000 were admitted.

This kind of education has also caused difficulties to school administration. For this reason, a joint presidents conference composed of all presidents of all the participating workers universities and a joint educational administrative group wre set up for the joint college classes, to coordinate the relations among the various workers universities and provide leadership for the educational activities. The college classes have also unified entrance examinations, unified education plans, unified syllabuses and unified class schedules so that the entire education program will be flexible without confusion, unified but not rigid, insuring normal development of educational activities and raising educational quality. The joint educational administrative group keeps students' records with microcomputers. Through the microcomputers, a student's performance in learning, examinations and class attendance can be found out quickly. It is learned that since the opening of the college classes jointly run by the eight workers universities, the students have been found to take their education seriously with an attendance rate of over 95 percent and good classroom discipline.

Experience of the eight workers universities in jointly running these classes has shown that this type of education program makes it possible to bring into play the strong points of each school, regulate surplus and shortage of teachers and open laboratories and other facilities for joint use on a pay basis. It has also increased enrollment. At present, the original eight workers universities participating in running the classes have increased to 17 schools, and new courses have been added, including electrical, mechanical, clerical and secretarial specialties. In addition, 30 or 40 other workers universities have obtained approval of the municipal higher education bureau to set up their own joint credit-system college courses.

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HIGHER EDUCATION REFORM IN SHANGHAI DISCUSSED

Beijing LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 18, 5 May 86 pp 8-9

[Article by Zhang Xuequan [1728 1331 0356]: "The Development of the Reform of Higher Education in Shanghai From Individual Test Sites To Widespread Application"; first paragraph is source supplied introduction]

[Text] Editor's Note: How have China's institutions of higher education fared faced with the assault of the waves of reform? In a dispatch from Shanghai, a LIAOWANG correspondent reports that: In the last 5 years, Shanghai, with its 48 regular institutions of higher education and numerous institutions of higher education for adults, has taken the first step in the coordinated development of education, science, economics and society. The internal education structure now tends to be more rational, while the system of instruction is evolving from a closed system to an open one. In the 5 years, Shanghai has sent 113,000 graduates across the country, representing one-third the total number of students graduated from institutions of higher education in the city during the past 30-odd years. By observing Shanghai, people can easily view new trends and changes in higher education in China: changes in orientation toward modernization, the world and the future.

Shanghai's higher education reform, which began in 1979, is now shifting from localized test sites to widespread application. At first, only a minority of schools implemented reformed systems of logistical management, experimental logistical management, and personnel and wage systems. Changes are occuring in student recruitment and assignment after graduation. While reforming internal administrative systems, some schools have implemented faculty appointment systems, changed over from the granting of student subsidies to scholarships, and implemented output-related contract systems in scientific research and university president responsibility systems. The waves of reform have spread all throughout the city's more than 10 full-time institutions of higher education.

Changing Education Ideology, and Training Models

Institutions of higher education in Shanghai are in the process of freeing themselves from the restraints of some old concepts of traditional educational thinking, and have shifted the focus of personnel training toward "the future, modernization and the world." Beginning with instructional content and

methods and professional curricula, the city is energetically reforming traditional modes of personnel training, and working hard to cultivate creative people of talent, broad in vision, possessed of a vast knowledge.

The primary defects of traditional education as it relates to personnel training are: minutely divided curricula, narrow knowledge scope, an excess of theoretical courses at the expense of the practical, an excess of unitary specialties at the expense of integrated specialties, and a lack of suitability to society's development needs. In the past few years, institutions of higher education in Shanghai have combined several narrower specialties into one, sometimes uniting two into one, sometimes three into one. This has created the conditions necessary to cultivate farsighted, broadminded personnel. The institutions of higher education have created more than 190 new specialties, including genetic engineering, bio-medical engineering, industrial foreign trade and sociology based on urgent social needs. The number of special fields of study has increased in the city from 200-odd in 1980 to more than 400 at present, which has been helpful in the training of personnel in short supply.

The secondary flaw consists of fixed, rigid instructional content which interferes with the students' ability to absorb new technology and information and to keep up with the times. More than 20 institutions of higher education in Shanghai have now adopted new measures to deal with this, on one hand eliminating out-of-date instructional content and adding teaching materials that reflect the newest scientific and technological developments on the other. In Shanghai's Jiaotong University, where reform began early, 55 out of 130 basic programs and technological curricula utilize new technical teaching materials, and 117 undergraduate curricula now use imported computer-based instructional education. After reorganizing, instructional education and physics showed remarkable improvement surpassing those of similar students elsewhere.

Faced with the rigidity of traditional instructional methods, Shanghai's institutions of higher education have initiated the use of flexible methods such as "discussion instruction" and "question and answer instruction," have reduced the amount of lecture time and increased the amount of self-study time. The number of total class-hours for science and enginering students in 4-year programs has been reduced from 2,800 to 2,500, providing them with more ample time to absorb what they have learned. In order to broaden the students' knowledge and train them to work independently, many institutions of higher educatuon have begun offering elective courses and are improving laboratory classes and other forms of practical education.

Education Directly Serves Economic Construction

Another indication of the in-depth development of the reform of higher education in Shanghai is the end of the isolation of the university from economic and social sectors and making education directly serve economic construction. For a long time, due to the management system, avenues of communication between institutions of higher education and society had been blocked to the extent that it had become difficult for intellectual resources

and scientific and technological discoveries to be directly utilized in production sectors. In the past few years, along with the overall implementation of the reform of China's economic system, industrial and agricultural production has developed rapidly. Many factories and enterprises have a daily growing need for scientific, technological and general knowledge, and have the insight to seek assistance from institutions of higher education. For this reason, university professors are simply itching to make intellectual contributions to society. Shanghai's seats of higher learning, once regarded with contempt for being ivory towers, have torn down the "wall" separating them from the economic sectors, and in addition to engaging in instruction and research, have taken on the third function of providing society with scientific and technological services.

Proceeding from demand, the institutions of higher education are energetically granting factories and enterprises the rights to scientific and technical developments as a service, are providing leadership departments with techical advice to aid in macroeconomic policy making, helping enterprises to assimilate imported technologies, training personnel, and choosing together with factories and enterprises, subjects for cooperative scientific research. This series of services is playing an important role in renewing enterprise products and raising labor productivity. According to incomplete statistics, in the last 4 years, Shanghai's institutions of higher education have transferred rights to scientific and technical discoveries to all industries throughout society and fulfilled scientific research contracts for a total of 3,200 projects, and have engaged in nearly 100 major consultative jobs. In addition, they have helped factories and enterprises train 150,000 scientific, technical and managmement personnel, enhancing logistical support for the enterprises' economic takeoff.

In the past few years, due to the fact that Shanghai's institutions of higher education lacked direct contact with economic sectors, the orientation of some academic research was unclear and frequently out of touch with reality. After initiating scientific services, instruction and research struck deep roots in the soil of economic construction, bringing new vigor to the schools. Many institutions of higher education have linked up students' graduation practical experience and production internships with the resolution of production and technological problems of factories and enterprises, helping students to increase their ability to work independently and raising the quality of personnel. Through the provision of these services, the schools have come to a better understanding of society's needs, thus promoting a more rapid renewal of older fields of study. These services have also brought the schools increased revenue. In the last 4 years, Shanghai's institutions of higher education earned more than 100 million yuan (RMB), in fees for scientific and technical services, which provided a material base for the renewal of instructional facilities and the improvement of social welfare services for school staff, thereby augmenting the teachers' enthusiasm for teaching.

Diversified Education

Changing over from unitary teaching forms to diversified ones is another obvious characteristic of the overall reform of higher education in Shanghai.

In the past, Shanghai, along with the other regions in China, had basically, only fulltime universities. This unitary form could not satisfy the multilevel, multifaceted needs of society for personnel. After 1979, using the strengths of its more than 400 fulltime institutions of higher education, Shanghai city began cadre training programs at university branch campuses and 2-year programs. Tuition-paying, commuting students were also accepted in college-level technical programs. At the same time, higher education programs for adults were developed, and evening, televised, correspondence, workers' and free-time universities were created.

The initiation of higher adult education filled gaps in the shortage of specialized personnel in Shanghai. In the last few years, institutions of higher education for adults have trained more than 60,000 students, equivalent to one-half of the number of fulltime university graduates. They have been assigned to 13 sectors, including industry, transportation, finance, commerce and trade and agriculture. Most of them have since become part of our technological backbone, and some have become factory directors or managers.

The 5 years of reform have promoted changes in higher education in Shanghai, changes which are reflected in the increased clarification of education ideology in the schools, the new understanding of the need for training new types of personnel, increased initiative and creativity among the students and the greater abundance of results in instruction and scientific research, as follows:

1. The number of schools has increased, and their dispersion and structure are more rational. At present, in addition to its more than 40 institutions of higher education, there are also over 100 institutions of adult spare time higher education in Shanghai. Of the fulltime schools, the number of humanities colleges has grown from 8 to 13, which is at the expense of humanities. The number of 3-year technical schools has increased from 11 to 17, alleviating the problem of the shortage of technicians.

2. The number of graduates assigned work has grown. In the last 5 years, the number of graduates of fulltime institutions of higher education reached over 110,000, representing a fairly large increase compared to the past. Over the past 5 years, 1,600 successful results have been achieved in scientific research of which more than 30 won national discovery awards and over 270 won scientific and technical awards from the city of Shanghai. The number of postgaduate students increased from just over 2,600 5 years ago to the present more than 8,100.

Problems of the Reform

People in Shanghai's education circles believe that the reform of higher education in the city has only just taken the first step, and that there are quite a few problems at present, the major manifestations of which are: 1) The influence of old-fashioned, traditional education ideology and the force of custom remains strong. Teachers generally are content with classroom lecture and neglect teaching the students how to become self-starters and to develop their ability to think independently. During his inspection tour last

year of Shanghai's institutions of higher education, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, criticized Shanghai's university students in two areas: their attachment to big cities and unwillingness to go to the borderlands: their poor self-starting ability and their lack of ability to put their knowledge into practice He also said, beginning with the reform of the educational system and the improvement of ideological and political work, we must train graduates with the capacity for independent work. Secondly, the relationship between instruction, research and social service has not yet been balanced. There is still, at present, a tendency to neglect instruction to a definite degree. Quite a few teachers are not concentrating their energies on teaching. Middle-aged teachers are enthusiastic over research and creating economic returns, while younger teachers are busily engaging in advanced studies and striving to go abroad. The major reason for this situation is our inadequate system of teacher evaluation and promotion and economic policy. Third, some students have unclear study goals, and lack enthusiasm and the proper attitude for study.

The Multilevel, Multidiscipline, Diversified Higher Education System To Be Formed During the Seventh 5-Year Plan

For the next 5 years, Shanghai's institutions of higher education shall continue the reform and develop a multilevel, multidisciplinary, diversified system of higher education. The reform shall proceed in the following five areas: readjusting specialized courses, promoting new academic disciplines and frontier science, further altering the proportionate relationship between undergraduate and specialized students, so that personnel from both levels can meet social needs as rapidly as possible; reforming instructional content and the management system over teaching, improving teaching quality; further promoting the college president responsibility sytem, improving student recruitment and the post-graduate assignment of students; expanding the appointment system of instructors; delegating some authority to the schools and academic departments to increase the vitality of institutions of higher education.

We have heard that by the end of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the number of students in Shanghai's fulltime institutions of higher education will be considerably larger than today. The number of foreign students will double compared to during the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The number of graduates assigned will grow 70 percent over the prior 5-year plan. Graduate schools will increase from 24 to 31. The number of MA degrees conferred will increase from 407 to approximately 600, and the number of PhD's will grow from 123 to approximately 200. In curricula, an emphasis will be placed on humanities, finance, economics, political science and law and teacher training. In addition, more key academic disciplines will be offered, which will be reevaluated and compared every 3 years. Disciplines receiving higher appraisals will be granted more favorable financial support.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the focus of scientific research in Shanghai's institutions of higher education shall center around the devleopment of high-tech courses, cutting-edge sciences and economics. At the same time, sciences that are intimately related to Shanghai's economic and social

development will be developed; research institutes that specialize in environmental protection, energy conservation and microwave technology are to be built gradually, to enable the level of research in some fields to enter the front ranks internationally.

In order to realize the struggle goals of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the people's government of the city of Shanghai has decided to take supportive measures regarding the allocation of funds to education. Education funding for the next 5 years is to grow 50 percent compared to the Sixth 5-Year Plan. From now on, each institution of higher education shall select a definite number of graduate students to fill out the professional ranks. As the reform progresses, future prospects for higher education in Shanghai will surely become even brighter!

1221/13104
CSO: 4005/867

SU YU DELIVERS ANHUI NPC STANDING COMMITTEE WORK REPORT

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 24 April, Su Yu [5685 5038], Chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, at the fourth Meeting of the third Plenum of the sixth People's Congress presented "The Work Report of the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Congess" in which he pointed out that in the last year the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee strengthened local legal work, strengthened legal supervision and work supervision, adhered to the law in hiring and dismissing state workers and staff, made new progress in discussing and resolving the province's major affairs in all areas of work, and promoted the use of local and state institutions of authority in strengthening democratic and legal construction and promoting reform and economic construction.

Su Yu said that in the past year the Central Committee Standing Committee has continued to correctly perform local legislative work. In conformity with the principle of cautious optimism, it formulated four laws and regulations of a local nature. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress issued a draft of 16 laws to solicit opinions and the members of the Standing Committee in turn used that draft to seek out opinions. They moreover made a timely report to the National People's Congress Standing Committee on the suggested revisions.

In the report, Su Yu mentioned that the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee had strengthened the supervision of the constitution, laws and regulations. During the last year, members of the Standing Committee heard, examined and discussed three reports from the Provincial People's Government regarding the conditions in popularizing and implementing the "Forestry Laws." The Standing Committee believes that our province has done considerable work and achieved obvious results in implementing national laws and local regulations.

Su Yu pointed out that during the past year members of the Standing Committee have focused on the major subjects of our province's socialist construction and reforms to the economic system, received and considered the relevant work reports by the Provincial People's Government, made the appropriate decisions regarding some of them, and promoted the development of all work items. In the area of reforms to the system, members of the Standing Committee received and

discussed work reports from the Provincial People's Government on such topics as reform to the urban economic system. When the Standing Committee membership was discussing the above-mentioned reports, they believed that the foundation of great success in reforms to agriculture achieved by our province opened up overall reforms to the economic system which emphasized the urban areas and stimulated positivism in each economic level, and promoted development of economic construction. Reforms to the educational, scientific and technological systems also are in the process of making gradual developments. In the area of economic construction, the Standing Committee received and deliberated on work reports from the Provincial People's Govenment concerning conditions in the national economy for 1985, conditions in the implementation of the plan for social developments, conditions in the final accounting of the 1984 financial administration and on conditions in implementing the final accounting of the first 6 months of financial accounting for 1985. The committee members believe that for 1985 our province's national economy had continual, stable and harmonious development, that there were new breakthroughs in financial adminstration, that both the urban and rural marketplaces were lively, and the people's livelihood gradually improved.

He said that in focusing on the party's central tasks last year the Standing Committee organized two large-scale investigative activities and a number of specialized research studies to strengthen the supervision of the government, the courts of law and the procuratorate. An important task of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee is to sincerely handle delegate proposals and suggestions and handle the masses' letters and visits. At the third Plenum of the sixth Provincial People's Congress the delegates offered 529 suggestions, criticisms and views, 17 of which were handled by the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, 205 of which were turned over to the Provincial Government for handling, and 307 of which were turned over to the province's proper departments, prefectures and towns for handling. In general, these items were handled faster and with improved results.

Su Yu said that in the past year the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress has strengthened its ideology, organization and system. At the same time, they also strengthened links with the towns and counties, chose actions for strengthening the work and construction of the urban and county Peoples Congress standing committees, and made progress in promoting development of the tasks of the NPC.

Su Yu said that after making progress in the plan to open up to the outside, our province strengthened friendly relations and economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries, so that the foreign affairs activities of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee also gradually developed, thus deepened the understanding between our province and foreign nations, increasing the friendship between the province's autonomous prefecture (prefecture) Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the legislative assembly, and promoting the development of friendly cooperation between our province and these local areas.

11582
CSO: 4005/795

NAME LIST OF NEWLY APPOINTED PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS PUBLISHED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Name list for the Presidium and Secretariat of the Fourth Session of the Sixth People's Congress. Approved at the Prepatory Meeting of the Fourth Session of the Sixth People's Congress on 20 April 1986.

The Presidium (67 persons arranged numerically by number of strokes):

Ma Dongting [7456 2639 1656]
Wang Guangyu [3769 03442 1342]
Wang Shengjun [3769 0524 0193]
Niu Xiaomei [3662 1420 2734](F)
Lu Rongjing [4151 2837 2529]
Shi Yuansheng [0670 0337 3932]
Lan Ganting [5695 1626 0080]
Zhu Nong [2612 6593]
Liu Guangcai [0491 0342 2088]
Liu Sikui [0491 1835 7608]
Xu Chao [6079 6389]
Yan Kunyuan [0917 1024 0337]
Su Hua [5685 2901]
Du Weiyou [2629 4850 0417]
Li Qingquan [4409 3237 3123]
Yang Yongliang [2799 3057 5328]
Wu Dongping [0702 2767 1627]
Zhang Liyi [1728 4539 0001]
Zhang Linyuan [1728 2651 0337]
Chen Fudong [7115 1788 2639]
Chen Dengke [7115 6260 4430]
Zhou Fang [0719 2397]
Zheng Rui [6674 6904]
Zhao Baoxing [6392 0202 2502]
Rong Guanghong [2837 1684 1347]
Hu Xiangnong [5170 0686 6593]
Hou Yong [0186 3057]
Xia Deyi [1115 1795 5030]
Tang Zhen [0781 7201]
Kang Zhijie [1660 1807 2638]
Ma Haoqian [7456 3185 6197]
Wang Dongping [3769 2369 2627]
Wei Heping [7279 0735 1627]
Shi Lei [4258 4320]
Tian Zhaolin [3944 3564 5259]
Shi Goujie [0670 6869 2638]
Xing Pixu [6717 0012 4872]
Liu Yiping [0491 0001 1627]
Liu Guanghui [0491 0342 1979](F)
Jiang Lang [3068 3186]
Sun Zongrong [1327 1350 3310]
Su Yu [5685 5038]
Du Hongben [2629 1347 2609]
Li Yuanxi [4409 0337 0823]
Yang Wenzao [2799 2429 5679]
Yang Chengzong [2799 2110 1350]
Ying Yiquan [3088 1355 5570](F)
Zhang Shihua [1728 0013 5478]
Zhang Zuoyin [1728 4373 5593]
Chen Tingyuan [7115 1656 0377]
Lin Shen [2651 3234]
Zhou Aiyi [0719 1947 5030]
Zheng Huaizhou [6674 3232 5297]
Zhao Minxue [6392 2404 1331]
Hu Yunlong [5170 0061 7893]
Duan Youyun [3008 0147 0061]
Yuan Zhen [5913 2182]
Xu Leyi [1776 2867 5030]
Huang Huang [7866 3874]
Ge Baolin [5514 1405 3829]

Cheng Guanghua [4453 0342 5478]
Wen Yuankai [3306 0337 0418]
Tan Buzhen [3389 1580 4176]
Shen Cailian [3088 5475 5571]
Zeng Zhaosheng [2582 2507 3932]
Pei Shangtong [5952 1424 0681]
Wei Xinyi [7614 1800 0001]
Secretary: Hu Xiangnong.

Name List for the Director Deputy Director and Committee Members of the Budget Approval Committee of the fourth Session of the sixth Provincial Congress (Approved on 20 April 1986 at the Prepatory Meeting of the fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial Congress).

Committee Director:

Kang Zhijie

Committee Deputy Directors:

Li Jixiang [2621 4949 4382]
Yang Jian [2799 0256]
Tian Lei [3944 1093]

Committee Members (listed numerically by number of strokes):

Lu Yiping [0712 0001 1627]
Tang Guangde [3282 03442 1795]
Li Hao [2621 3493]
Li Yinsuo [2621 6892 6956]
Rong Guanghong
Hu Zhangrui [5170 4545 3843].
Xu Chao [6079 6389]
Du Hongben [2629 1347 2609]
Li Yanze [2621 1484 3419]
Zhang Liyi
Duan Jinbo [3008 6855 3134]

Name list for the Standing Committee of the Presidium of the fourth Session of the sixth People's Congress (Determined at the 1st Session of the the Presidium on Apr 20 1986).

Wang Guangyu
Zhang Zuoyin
Xia Deyi
Yang Chengzong
Ying Xuanquan(F)
Du Weiyou
Hu Xiangnong.
Su Yu
Wei Xinyi
Zheng Rui
Zhao Minxue
Kang Zhijie
Zheng Huaizhou

Name List for the Seputy Secretariat of the fourth Session of the Provincial sixth Congress (Resolved at the first Session of the Presidium on 20 April 1986).

Feng Lin [7458 2651]
Liu Kang [0491 1660]
Su Pingfan [5685 1627 0416].
Zhang Xudong [1728 2485 2639]
Chen Jiyu [7115 1015 0151]

Name List for the Director Deputy Director and Committee Members of Committee for Examination and Approval (Passed at the Prepatory Meeting of the fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial Congress on 20 April 1986).

Committee Director:

Zheng Huaizhou

Deputy Committee Directors:

Yang Chengzong

Yang Ming [2799 2494]

Committee Members (in numerical order by number of strokes):

Ding Zhi [0002 0037]
Wang Yu [3769 3342]
Li Houping [2621 0624 0988]
Zhu Shihan [2612 0013 3352]
Li Guinu [2621 2710 1166](F)
Wang Qing [3076 1987]
Gao Siming [7559 1835 2494]
Wei Anmin [7614 1344 3046].

Ma Dongting
Zuo Zheng [1563 2398](F)
Jiang Sheng [3068 5116]
Li Yuankuang [2621 0337 1684]
Yang Lian [2799 5114]
Zhang Youmin [1728 0642 3046]
Cao Chuanlin [2580 1556 2651]

11852
CSO: 4005/795

XIE JINHAN ON WORK OF GUIZHOU'S SUPREME PEOPLE'S COURT

Guiyang GUIZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 5 May 86 p 2

[Article: "In His Report on the Work of the Provincial Supreme People's Court, Xie Jinhan Calls For the Strengthening of the People's Democratic Dictatorship and the Socialist Legal System"]

[Text] In his 4 May report on the work of the provincial supreme people's court to the third session of the Sixth Plenum of the Fourth Provincial People's Congress, Xie Jinhan [6200 6930 3352], chief justice of the provincial supreme people's court, said that great progress has been made in the work of the court since the Sixth Plenum of the Third Provincial People's Congress in April, 1985.

Xie Jinhan's report was divided into five sections. The first concerned the continued crack down on criminal activities harmful to public security and seeking to achieve a turn for the better in social order and stability. He said, in 1985, provincial courts at all levels followed the unified plans of the central authorities and the provincial CPC Committee to rely on the leadership of party committees at all levels in closely coordinating work between public security, procuratorial and judicial organs to continue to adhere firmly to the principle of strong, swift justice and dealt severe blows to criminals who had seriously harmed public security. In the struggle, which was conducted realistically, the brunt of the attack was fixed on the "seven categories" of serious criminal offenders, including murderers, rapists, robbers, large-scale thieves and gangsters, in particular on recidivists who had been released or escaped from labor reform camps. In addition, in light of new trends in crime, a resolute, timely crackdown was made on newly emerging criminal elements harmful to public security. After more than 2 years of crackdown, fairly good achievements have been made in public security in the province. However, development has been uneven throughout Guizhou, and the situation has not yet been consolidated. Heinous cases occur from time to time, and the crime rates for some crimes have gone up. We must have a clear understanding of the situation and continue to struggle to crackdown on crime.

The second subject reported on by Xie Jinhan was on the struggle to intensify the attack on serious crime and the maintenance of the smooth operations of the overall socialist economic reform and construction. He said, in 1985, courts at all levels in the province continued to take the judging of economic crime

as a major task and went all out in tackling the job. Courts at all levels throughout the province showed a 94.5 percent settlement rate for all cases handled, a 62-percent increase over 1984. In major cases, courts at all levels meted out heavy penalties, including the death sentence in particularly heinous crimes according to the "Criminal Code" and the relevant "Resolution" of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

There is still serious economic crime at present in the province. Therefore, we must fully understand the urgent necessity of the struggle against it and of the serious danger it constitutes. Under the unified leadership of CPC committees at all levels, we must coordinate our work with the appropriate departments and conduct an all-out battle against economic crime, with the goal of beating down the outrageous audacity of economic criminals within approximately 1 year's time.

The third subject of Xie Jinhan's report concerned continuing to do a good, solid job in economic adjudication and in civil cases to genuinely ensure the people of their legal rights and exercise a regulatory role on economic relations and activities. He said, given the new conditions emerging with the reform, and open door policy, the number of cases involving economic disputes has greatly increased. In order to promptly hear these cases, we have further readjusted and fortified our economic adjudication capacity, and have adopted measures such as short-term training and on-the-job training of younger personnel under the guidance of older judges to gradually enable new cadres to judge tasks. We have encouraged the people's courts to energetically handle simpler cases involving economic disputes to facilitate the masses in bringing their disputes to court. Most courts are getting down to the grassroots of the practical aspects of the overall economic reform to understand the new situation, study new problems and review new experiences. By convening a provincial conference to exchange work experiences in economic adjudication last November, the provincial court enables greater progress to be made in economic adjudication work province wide. In handling civil cases, each locality proceeded from the goals of conveniencing the people, working in their interests and in the interests of production and the promotion of unity, and firmly adhered to the principle of "stressing mediation" during the on-the-spot mobile adjudication of cases, thereby promptly and correctly settling a great many civil cases before the contradictions involved could intensify. In the past year, courts at all levels in Guizhou also improved work to reexamine appeals and conscientiously and appropriately handled many letters and visits from the masses.

The fourth subject reported on by Xie Jinhan concerned seriously enforcing the jaw to protect the authority of the socialist legal system. He said, in order to improve adjudication quality and seriously enforce the law, people's courts at all levels in the province have, since last year, widely promoted standardization in the adjudication of all types of cases. This standardization is being taken as the main content of the official responsibility system, and periodic inspections, awards and penalties are being implemented toward each judge. On this foundation, the provincial court has made practical suggestions concerning the standardization of criminal adjudication, and has issued them for provisional use in courts throughout the province. In order to seriously enforce the law, people's courts at all levels are generally improving supervision over

judicial work. In order to protect the dignity of the law, guarantee the legal rights of the litigants and make sure all court sentences and deicsions are genuinely enforced, courts at all levels in the province have further intensified enforcement work.

He said, along with the construction and strengthening of a socialist democracy and legal system, the province has made marked progress in its law enforcement work. However, breaches and unconscientious enforcement of the law still exist. In some places, "the replacement of law by an individual's words of power" still periodically occurs. At the same time, difficulties remain in followup work in the adjudication of economic disputes and civil cases and in the implementation of policy. This requires conscientious resolution.

The fifth subject of Xie Jihan's report concerned making the people's courts more revolutionary, specialized and modernized. He said, over the past year, people's courts at all levels throughout Guizhou have adhered to the principle of giving equal attention to "the two civilizations," and while making the courts more revolutionary, specialized and modernized, have done a great deal of work and made new progress.

12221/12232
CSO: 4005/815

CRACKDOWN ON ECONOMIC CRIME IN GUIZHOU REPORTED

Guiyang GUIZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Zhang Zhiyong [1728 2535 0516]: "Procuratorates in Our Province at All Levels Make Remarkable Achievements in Crackdown on Economic Crime; Nearly 20 Million Yuan in Economic Losses Retrieved for the State Last Year"]

[Text] It was reported at the provincial conference on political and legal work convened in February, that procuratorial organs at all levels in Guizhou have taken the attack on economic crime as their major task and have made good use of the role of the procuratorate in this regard. According to statistics from the beginning of the year, the number of major cases of economic crime recorded and handled throughout the province exceeded the number of cases settled in the 4-year period from 1981 to 1984. More than 10 million yuan in stolen funds (including the value of stolen goods), were retrieved, and the relevant units were assisted in retrieving more than 9 million yuan in shortages, thereby giving a powerful blow to economic criminal elements and upholding the socialist system of ownership.

After undergoing party rectification, Guizhou's procuratorial organs at all levels further clarified their ideology governing professional work. Since last year's shift of work focus to economic investigation, they first of all, overcame the problem of the lack of understanding of the urgent necessity of cracking down on economic crimes, and the view that the open door policy, economic stimulation and the crackdown on economic crime, and of the attack of economic and regular crime as antagonistic. They also overcame the "wait and see" and "it can't be done" attitudes of the past toward attacking economic crime, eliminated worries, and took the initiative to make breakthroughs in the handling of major cases. In order to open up case sources, Guiyang City's procuratorial organs began a widespread program to invite personnel from the appropriate departments and units to come together for discussion, providing many clues to the resolution of economic crime cases. People in charge of handling cases conducted in-depth investigation in the relevant departments and units, obtaining a great number of leads. By these methods, procuratorial organs at all levels in Guizhou got a good handle on more than 1,700 leads in cases of economic crime.

In the course of handling cases, the province's procuratorial organs at all levels focused on the most destructive, corrupting, major cases involving the largest sums of money, in particular, major cases directly detrimental to the reform, open door economic stimulation. In handling the graft case involving

Chen Guiliang [7115 6311 5328], director of the county hydroelectric power bureau, and other major graft cases, the procuratorate of Jinsha County showed no fear of powerful forces and difficulties, and swept aside all resistance, breaking through layer after layer of personal relationships to bare the facts relating to Chen Chiliang's graft and embezzlement of more than 100,000 yuan of drought relief funds, accountant Song Qingming's [1345 1987 2494] and buyer Han Liangyu's [7281 5328 3768] graft of 29,000 yuan, and Lei Shiping's [7191 0013 1627] (chief of the bureau's hydroelectric engineering team) embezzlement of over 20,000 yuan. All of the above were punished according to law. The procuratorates of Zuny City and County did not take a "wait and see" attitude but rather took the initiative to tackle many major cases, concluding more major cases of economic crime last year than ever before. In dealing with only seven major cases involving over 10,000 yuan, Dafang County retrieved more than 320,000 yuan for the state.

While handling cases of economic crime, procuratorial organs at all levels also energetically initiated comprehensive treatment to assist enterprises in plugging up loopholes and creating systems and made more than 700 suggestions regarding procuratorial work. They assisted in helping and educating the concerned units in dealing with those who would avoid prosecution, cooperated with judicial organs in utilizing typical cases to engage in propaganda, initiated education on the legal system and played a very positive role in preventing and reducing crime.

12221/12232
CSO: 4005/815

TRAINING MINORITY NATIONALITY CADRES IN GUIZHOU

Guiyang GUIZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jul 86 p 3

[Excerpts of speech by Long Zhiyi [7893 1807 3015], Standing Committee Member and Director of Organization Department of Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee: "Training Large Numbers of Minority Nationality Cadres Having Both Ability and Political Integrity for Guizhou's Prosperity"; given at Guizhou Nationality College on 13 May; excerpted reprint from GUIZHOU GANBU JIAOYU TONGXUN [GUIZHOU CADRE EDUCATION NEWS] No 6, 1986]

[Text] The cadre training bases of Guizhou are of three different types: the party school system, the management colleges, and the cadre training department of universities. The minority nationality cadre training department of the Guizhou Minority Nationality College is one of Guizhou's cadre training bases. This department, since its establishment in 1980, has done a great deal of work and achieved gratifying results in training minority nationality cadres.

At the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, Governor Wang Chaowen [3769 2600 2429] said in his report: "To bring prosperity to Guizhou, talented people are the key, and education is the foundation." These remarks are quite logical. In the past several years, we frequently talked about the three factors restricting Guizhou's economic take-off: first, poverty; second, poor communications; and third, inadequate information because of poor communications facilities. We now further realize that in addition to these three factors, the most restrictive factor is the problem of personnel. There are also some special restrictive factors in nationality areas. In some localities, for example, the idea of a small peasant economy of the sealed-off and self-sufficient type is prevalent, and the concept of commodity economy is lacking. In some other localities, traditional habits are restricting the development of commodity production, and reform is needed. For the economic development of nationality regions, the party and government cadres must have better scientific and cultural knowledge and higher standards of economic management. This is the purpose of our training qualified party and government cadres, and particularly the training of large numbers of minority nationality cadres. There are many advantages for minority nationality cadres to work in nationality regions. They were born and brought up here and understand the local customs and languages. In work, therefore, they have more advantages over Han cadres. Of course, we also need party and government

cadres of Han nationality as well as talented people from everywhere to work in nationality regions.

At present, the minority nationality cadres in Guizhou account for 18.76 percent of the total number of cadres in the province. Among these minority nationality cadres, 6.8 percent work in the organizations directly under the province; 8.36 percent, in prefectural and autonomous prefectural (municipal) organizations; 21.86 percent, in county, municipal (district) organizations; 33.24 percent, in district and town organizations; and 39.35 percent, in township (town) organizations. The proportions of minority national cadres in the leading bodies are as follows: at the provincial level (the six large leading bodies), 21.4 percent; department, commission and bureau level (not including enterprises and establishments), 8.65 percent; bureau and office level, 9.9 percent; prefectural and autonomous prefectural (municipal) level, 34.13 percent; county, municipal (district) level, 15.86 percent; district and town level, 36.5 percent; and township (town) level, 36.9 percent. Among the cadres promoted above the county and office level in the province last year, only 10 percent were minority nationality cadres.

From these figures, we can see the following: First, most of the minority nationality cadres are concentrated at the basic levels, and their number becomes smaller and smaller as they go up to higher levels. Second, the promotion of these cadres to leading posts is like "large at both ends and small in the middle," and their distribution among different levels is short of ideal. It must be admitted that since the beginning of the reform of organizational structure, the organization departments of the provincial party committee and the party committees at other levels have paid great attention to the training of minority nationality cadres, and some of these cadres have been promoted at various levels. There are many reasons for the improper distribution. In the enterprises and establishments under the province, for example, there were originally few minority nationality cadres and even fewer leading members. The minority national cadres account for only 3.9 percent of the leading body members of enterprises at the county level and a little over 1 percent at the prefectural and municipal level, while the leading members of the bureaus in charge of economic affairs are mainly selected from these units. Therefore, it is only natural that minority nationality cadres are very few in these bureaus. This irrational distribution should be changed step by step while vigorous efforts are being made to train and promote minority nationality cadres. The systematic training of these cadres calls for a common effort from all quarters. That is why we support the cadre training department of the Guizhou Nationality College and wish it continued success.

On the other hand, the minority nationality cadres should also welcome Han cadres to work in the nationality regions. Guizhou's cadres have two characteristics: First, they come from all parts of the country. In addition to those of Guizhou, many are from other provinces. At the time of the "southward march" and "westward advance" during the war of liberation and other periods, many cadres came in an endless stream to this 170 sq km land where they have struggled for 2-3 decades and dedicated their valuable youth. Many of these comrades have made outstanding achievements. Second, the composition of cadres includes comrades of various nationalities. At either

the provincial, prefectural, municipal or county levels, cadres of different nationalities are working hard together for the cause of the party and the people. On the whole, we welcome well-educated Han cadres to the nationality regions to join the struggle to invigorate the economy of the nationality regions.

9411
CSO: 4005/891

EFFICIENCY OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IMPROVED

Guiyang GUIZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 86 p 1

[Article by Qian Zhiren [6929 4160 0086]]

[Text] The work style of organizations directly under the provincial CPC committee and particularly their leading cadres has been improving since they began to study and implement the documents of the "meeting of cadres from central organizations" called by the CPC Central Committee Secretariat.

The provincial CPC committee's organization department and research office, the provincial court, the provincial procuratorate and other units, through the study on rectifying party style, have reduced red tape and meetings, conducted investigations and studies for a deeper understanding of the actual conditions, and helped grassroots units solve a number of practical problems in good time. According to incomplete statistics of 6 units directly under the provincial CPC committee, from January through April this year, leading comrades and middle-level cadres of various departments, offices, commissions and bureaus went down to prefectures, counties, towns, townships, factories, mines, and grassroots units under their jurisdiction, where they conducted some 438 investigations and studies, each person spending an average of about 30 days. Cadres at the department and bureau levels spent 20-60 days, and middle-level cadres spent 20-90 days, each at the grassroots level. On the basis of their investigations and studies, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee's organization department and administrative sections and offices wrote seven reports including one entitled "Bring Into Full Play the Role of the Investigator-researchers and Comrades Over 50 years Old" and brought up some questions about principles and policies, providing timely advices to the provincial CPC committee. Four leading comrades of the provincial procuratorate spent a total of 130 days conducting investigations in prefectures, autonomous prefectures and counties. Based on their investigations, they wrote 17 policy materials and reports, 9 of which have been made public and have given some guidance and impetus to work.

In the past, work was confused and disorderly in some organizations. There were no clearly defined functions and responsibilities. Work and study were often in conflict. To change this state of affairs, the provincial CPC committee's general office and rural work department, the provincial

federation of literature and art circles and other units have generally established political and professional study systems, clearly defined each department's work and responsibilities and improved their work style. At the same time, they have also established and improved rules an regulations governing party activities, financial management, paper work, security, vehicle use and so forth, and paid serious attention to their implementation in actual work. As a result, work in these organizations has begun to improve, as there are rules to follow and clearly defined responsibilities for each department and person, which help prevent wrangling and attempts to shift responsibilities.

Through the study of documents on strengthening discipline, the work tempo has quickened markedly, and work efficiency and quality have improved constantly, in some units. In implementing the nationwide six-comparison emulation campaign focused on eliminating accidents and reducing mistakes, launched by the confidential communications bureau under the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, the confidential communications department under the general office of the provincial CPC committee was named a winner of top national honors at the southwest region experience-exchanging meeting on work quality held in April this year.

In the course of party consolidation, while studying documents on rectification of party style, many units have thoroughly discussed and further straightened the guiding ideology in work.

12802/12781
CSO: 4005/869

EXPERIENCE-EXCHANGE MEETING ON PARTY RECTIFICATION HELD

Guiyang GUIZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jun 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Zhang Chongwei [1728 1504 0251]]

[Text] A meeting to exchange experience in rectifying party style was held yesterday morning by the provincial discipline inspection commission. The provincial CPC committee auditorium had a full house, with 1,600 cadres at and above the department level from provincial and Guiyang municipal organizations present at the meeting.

Hu Jintao [5170 6930 3447], secretary, and Ding Tingmo [0002 1694 2875], deputy secretary, of the provincial CPC committee, attended the meeting. The meeting was presided over by Liu Hanzhen [0491 3352 2823], secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission. Seated on the rostrum were also Miao Chunting [5379 2504 0080], Long Zhiyi [7893 1807 3015], Jiao Bin [3542 2430], He Renzhong [0149 0088 0112], Ran Yannong [0373 4291 6593] and Liu Yulin [0491 3768 2651], responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial CPC advisory committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC committee and the provincial military district; Liu Ruizhi [0491 6904 0037], permanent deputy secretary, Liu Sipei [0491 1835 1014] and Miao Mianzhi [5379 0517 0037], deputy secretaries, of the provincial discipline inspection commission; and Li Wanlu [2621 5502 4389], secretary of the Guiyang municipal CPC committee. Comrade Hu Jintao made an important speech on rectification of party style in Guizhou Province at the meeting.

When Comrade Liu Hanzhen announced that with the approval of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial discipline inspection commission decided to commend 32 advanced collectives and 17 advanced individuals for their achievements in rectifying the party style, the audience burst into thunderous applause.

At the meeting, Li Zhoudong [2621 0587 0392], director of the provincial civil affairs department and secretary of its leading party group, made a report on how party organizations and party members of civil affairs departments in the province have cultivated the mass viewpoint, maintained good party work and work style, and helped the people sovle problems Wang Zuoku [3769 0146 1655], deputy secretary of the party committee and secretary of the discipline

inspection commission of the Shuicheng Iron and Steel Works, spoke at some length on experience in solving major cases. Hao Hongzhi [6787 7703 1807], assistant manger of the Guiyang No 7 Plastics Plant, told with vivid examples about his experience in resisting corruption and maintaining a communist party member's noble character while on an observation and business trip abroad. Liu Yuanju [0491 0337 5282], secretary of the Xiaojing village party branch, Wudang district, Guiyang City, reported on how with the broad vision of a communist he has led the masses in taking the road of common prosperity. His talk drew prolonged applause.

In his speech, Comrade Hu Jintao affirmed the achievements made by the province in rectifying party style. He also pointed out: "Much more remains to be done. The task before every party organization is to draw lessons from the experiences introduced at the meeting, work still harder in the light of the actual conditions in each unit, department and area, and lead the way in brining about a fundamental turn for the better in party style unit by unit, department by department and area by area."

Comrade Hu Jintao called on leading bodies at all levels to continue to work hard in the following areas:

1. Continue to strengthen leading bodies at and above the county level ideologically and in work style.

2. Continue to investigate and deal with major cases.

3. Place rectifying the unhealthy trends in various trades on the agenda.

4. Continue to use advanced examples to conduct lively education in party spirit, party stype and party discipline.

5. Draw a strict distinction between unhealthy trends and mistakes in reform to protect the enthusiasm of cadres, staff and workers to work for reforms.

12802/13104
CSO: 4005/889

REPORTS ON XIZANG HIGHER COURT, PROCURATORATE WORK

Lhasa XIZANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 86 p 1

[Article: "Fourth Session of Fourth Regional People's Congress Held Meeting To Listen to Reports on the Work of the People's Higher Court and the People's Procuratorate of the Autonomous Region"]

[Text] Yesterday morning 27 May, the Fourth Session of the Fourth Regional People's Congress held a plenary meeting to listen to the reports on the work of the People's Higher Court and the People's Procuratorate in the autonomous region.

The meeting was presided over by Cao Xu [2580 2485] and Lang Jie [6745 2638], vice chairmen of the standing committee of the Regional People's Congress.

Zi Cheng [1311 2052], president of the People's Higher Court, reported on the work of the court at the meeting. He said: In the past year, acting in accordance with the Constitution and the relevant disciplines and policies of the state, the people's courts at various levels have continued to deal steady blows at the criminals and particularly those well hidden roving criminals who were seriously disrupting social order. He continued: To further improve our work in the trial of criminal cases, the people's courts at various levels have carefully adhered to the principle of "using facts as the basis and taking the law as the yardstick" in the handling of cases. Proceeding from the realities of Xizang, they have strictly observed the boundaries of policies and actively participated in the work of comprehensive improvement of the social order. By combating these serious criminal activities, they have protected the interests of the state and the people, safeguarded the implementation of the policy of opening up to the outside world and invigorating the economy at home as well as the smooth development of the "two civilizations" in the region.

Zi Cheng said in his report: To meet the development of the situation, the people's courts at various levels in the region have focussed their attacks on the handling of criminal cases. They have done a great deal of work in accordance with the rules of criminal law. First, they paid attention to the distinction between the guilty and the not guilty, and between this crime and that crime. Second, they carefully guarded against and set right the practice of defeating the criminals with purely economic means and overlooking the use

of appropriate punishments. Third, whenever problems are detected in the handling of cases, they would "close the loopholes" to prevent these problems from developing into crimes.

In his report, he also stressed the need to strengthen the workforce of the people's courts at various levels in the region for the trial of economic and civil cases as an important task of the judicial system.

Jingcun Luobu [3068 2652 5012 1580], chief procurator of the People's Procuratorate of the autonomous region, reported on the work of the procuratorate. He said: In the past year, the organs of the procuratorate have fully exercised their functions in accordance with the relevant directives of the central authorities in punishing a number of people committing serious economic crimes and thereby suppressing the arrogance of economic criminals.

He continued: In the past year, the procuratorate organs at various levels in the region considered the attack on economic crimes as an important task but did not for a moment relax their efforts in dealing with the other criminal cases. Starting with the major and important cases, they are intensifying their attacks on economic crimes. Correct implementation of policies and law have ensured the quality of their performance and given them the courage and the skill of handling tough cases. They are playing an active role in protecting the state's legitimate interests.

Jiangcun Luobu pointed out in his report: The year 1986 will be a crucial one in combating serious crimes and suppressing the arrogance of the economic criminals. Guided by the strategy of "attending to construction on the one hand and upholding the legal system on the other," the procuratorate organs at all levels must make all-out efforts in attacking the serious economic crimes in order to maintain the smooth progress of the economic structural reform and the four modernizations in the region.

9411
CSO: 4005/860

BRIEFS

SICHUAN PARTY RECRUITMENT--Provincial party organizations at all levels are attaching importance to increasing party members. Last year, they recruited from various trades and professions more than 118,000 backbone elements and distinguished young intellectuals, thus lowering the age composition and raising the cultural and educational standards of the party ranks. They have also infused new blood and vitality into the party and strengthened party building in the new age. Last year, the number of new members, the largest since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, exceeded that of 1984 by more than 60 percent. There was a marked increase in the proportion of young and middle-age members; those under the age of 25 accounted for one-fifth of all new members. A great breakthrough was made in the recruitment of distinguished intellectuals. Last year, more than 43,800 professional and technical personnel, 37 percent of all new party members, were admitted. The number of elementary and secondary school teachers exceeded that of 1984 1.39-fold, accounting for 44 percent of all new members. At the same time, fairly good progress was made in the recruitment of young outstanding students. Last year, over 6,700 students of universities, specialized colleges, and secondary vocational schools were admitted. The proportion of regular students of institutions of higher learning rose from 1.2 percent in 1984 to 5.6 percent. [Text] [Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 86 p 1] 9411

CSO: 4005/891

UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES IN BUSINESSES DECRIED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporter: "On Correcting Unhealthy Tendencies in Businesses"]

[Text] 14 June--"Today, unhealthy tendencies in the business establishments of some branches are still fairly widespread. Though manifested in different forms, the essence is the use of their "strong points" and power for private gain. It is the concrete expression of the unhealthy party style and social mood in businesses, and correcting the unhealthy tendencies is an important step in intensifying party style rectification." These were the words of deputy provincial party secretary Liu Chengguo [0491 2052 2654] at the meeting of provincial organs called by the provincial party committee on the unhealthy tendencies in businesses.

Attending the meeting were 300 main leaders and discipline inspection cadres of provincial commissions, offices, departments, and bureaus.

The provincial grain bureau, agricultural bank, and public security department made reports on the conditions of correcting the unhealthy tendencies. The grain bureau reported on how the grain system, with its large number of units, wide range, and extended front, grapsed the key points, used the experience of selected units to promote work in the entire area, concentrated forces to fight a battle of annihilation, and earnestly corrected the practice of using grain for private gain. After reporting on correcting the practice of using loans for private gain in the banking industry, the agricultural bank discussed its measures to intensify the fight against unhealthy tendencies such as implementing responsibility systems at every level, tightening discipline, vigorously focusing on basic-level building, creating and strengthening rules and regulations, widely launching activities in "civilized banking," and so forth. Focusing on leaders setting examples for subordinates, launching education in ideals and discipline, overhauling discipline and work style, investigating and prosecuting violations, and launching massive insepctions of police work style, the public security department reported on its measures to improve party and police work style.

At the meeting, after discussing the important significance of correcting unhealthy tendencies in promoting party style rectification, consolidating

the achievements of party consolidation, and ensuring the smooth progress of reform, Liu Chengguo discussed seven points on correcting the unhealthy tendencies in business establishments:

1. The manifestations of unhealthy tendencies in businesses must be clarified, the key points defined, and plans formulated. The provincial departments in charge must mobilize their staff and workers to make inspections and publish the findings, organize forces to make investigations, and keep a clear picture in mind. On this basis, they must formulate programs or plans to make corrections, clarify the focal issues requiring solution, adopt specific measures, and set goals.

2. The principle of giving first place to education must be followed and the political quality of the vast number of party members, cadres, and workers vigorously improved. In addition to their deep social and historical roots, the unhealthy tendencies in businesses are also the result of unsound regulations and systems. To correct them, we must start with ideological-political work, focus on strengthening the party spirit of party members and improving the business ethics of workers, and effect a permanent cure.

3. Major and important cases must be investigated and prosecuted in order to promote the correction of unhealthy tendencies. As proved by experience, it is much easier for the departments in charge, rather than the local organs, to handle the major and important cases occurring in business activities, because it will not only have a wide repercussion in the branches but also promote the development of the effort against unhealthy tendencies. Investigation and prosecution should be focused on serious cases of using power for private gain and serious violations of law and discipline. Crimes must never be glossed over as unhealthy tendencies, nor derelection of duty as bureaucratism, and party and government disciplinary actions must never be substitute for punishment according to the law.

4. Business discipline must be strengthened and management systems perfected. Correcting unhealthy tendencies in businesses and strengthening discipline are consistent with each other and must be integrated and planned as a whole. Pinpointing the existing problems, we must strengthen the systems, publish them for mass supervision, and develop the supervisory roles of workers within the businesses.

5. The vertical command must be given first place, and the vertical and horizontal integrated. The departments in charge are familiar with their own branches and businesses, understand the conditions, know the problems, and can get to the heart of the matter. Meanwhile, the unhealthy tendencies of some businesses are often linked with the departments in charge. In correcting the unhealthy tendencies, we must focus on the vertical command, start from the high levels, and proceed to the low levels, but we must closely rely on local party committees. We must implement the responsibility system and make specific assignments.

6. Supervision must be strengthened and attention given to typical examples and key points. First of all, we must regularly organize our strengths to

to go to the basic level, hear the reports of workers of the various branches, solicit the views of customers, and promptly solve the problems. Next, we must review and exchange experiences, use typical examples as guides, and promote the work as a whole. Third, we must give attention to the weak links and handle them properly.

7. Attention must be given to the mastering of policies. First of all, we must constantly investigate and study, pay close attention to the progress of the work, and prevent major deviations. Next, we must mainly solve the problems of leading cadres of the various levels, beginning with the main leaders. Third, we mut refrain from launching movements, investigating everyone, and casually raising problems to the high plane of principles and struggles.

Liu Chengguo finally declared that the provincial party committee and government must focus on finance, grain, industry and commerce, and construction, the four branches, use the experience of selected units to promote work in the entire area, and motivate other branches to correct their own unhealthy tendencies.

6080/12948
CSO: 4005/900

CAUSES OF ADMINISTRATIVE INEFFICIENCY ANALYZED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Fang Bing [2455 2671]: "A Preliminary Inquiry Into the Origins of "The Administrative Black Hole"]

[Text] According to the general theory of relativity, there are, in the universe, dark celestial bodies--black holes. Any matter entering one would disappear without a trace. In his book, "The Bureaucratic Syndrome," [Pajinsen] refers to the inefficiency and wasteful consumption of the capitalist world as "administrative black holes," and points out that the higher the organization, the bigger the hole. In fact, "administrative black holes" have existed in China since antiquity. The "Shadow beneath the lamp" we often speak of would be one example. The light of the lamp may be bright, but objects directly beneath it lie in shadow. A strong typhoon pulls up trees and blows down houses, but in its center, water remains still. Han Feizi explained this as "The eye sees all for 1,000 li, except for its own eyebrow--probably China's oldest 'administrative black hole.'"

Some of our administrative agencies have a plethora of departments and personnel, who cavil with each other over trifles, resulting in inefficiency. As soon as anything, be it information or personnel, enters a "black hole" it is immediately worn down, sucked in and destroyed. Adn the larger the organization, the worse the "black hole." For example, some leadership agencies constantly stress enhancing work efficiency, but any document that passes through their gates must carry scores, if not hundreds of official stamps which slows down to a crawl, the process of getting things done. In some organizations, respect for knowledge and talent is praised to the skies, while their own "thousand-league horses" are groaning under onerous burdens. The more prestige a unit has, the more difficult it is to properly handle matters relating to work discipline, hygiene and so on. Just as the masses say, the closer a problem is to the leadership, the more difficult it is for them to see, and the more difficult it becomes to resolve.

The reasons for the appearance of "administrative black holes" are longstanding, complex and could not be adequately explained even in countless essays and articles. But from the perspective of leadership, there are at least the following several causes:

1. Some leadership cadres either refuse to do things, or have others do things while they sit by and watch. This is the deepest section of the "administrative black hole." Most anything that reaches the leadership is hard to handle well. 2. Some leadership are not only lax in their demands on those around them, but even seek to conceal their shortcomings. As the old saying goes, the family members of a prime minister are grade-7 officials and are secure in the knowledge that they have strong backing. Getting them to do anything is like pushing an elephant by its posterior. 3. Work in some leadership organizations has been at a standstill for some time. Old practices die hard and as tome goes on, it's like getting used to having lice--the itch is gone. People eventually become accustomed to backward customs and habits and feel at ease with them. As regards the masses and lower-ranking cadres, they are afraid of pelting a rat for fear of smashing the dishes beside its. When the problem of "shadows beneath the lamp" occurs among leadership organizations or cadres, their subordinates generally are afraid of offending the leadership and lack the courage to rip off masks and criticize. As time passes, the "administrative black holes" can only become blacker and blacker.

Therefore, the key to eliminating "administrative black holes" lies with leadership organizations and cadres, who must take the lead to correct the party's workstyle, put an end ot bureaucracy and the "yamen" workstyle, enhance their own efficiency and consciously and wholeheartedly serve the people and the grassroots. You cannot see your own eyelashes with your own eyes, but all you have to do is borrow a mirror and you can see your true appearance. People often say, "The leak in the roof is above, but knowledge of it down below." The masses are well aware of the condition of thinking and workstyle of the leadership cadres. Therefore, by just going down among the masses and listening to what they have to say, one can grasp at a galnce what are the tangled problems of leadership organizations. As long as our leadership organizations and cadres at all levels do this, the "administrative black holes" will naturally dissappear. If not, the great cause of our four modernizations will be swallowed up by these "black holes."

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SURVEY OF RUNAWAY CHILDREN IN XIAN

Xian XIAN WANBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Hu Yan [0729 1693] and Yan Ying [3601 1305]: "Why Do They Want to Leave Home"]

[Text] The number of wandering children taken care of by departments concerned in this city has increased in the past few years. According to statistics, nearly 2,000 children were taken care of in 1985, more than 20 percent of the total number of vagrants taken in by these departments in the same year. Why did these children run away from home?

Not Due to Family Economic Difficulties

Of the 20 children surveyed by us, almost no one had left home because of family economic problems that made life impossible. Chen Nengcan, 15, was a middle school student from Xinhua County, Hunan Province. His father is a middle school teacher, and his mother and elder brother are running a fish farm. When he left home, he took 2,000 yuan with him. He said: "I have money to live in hotels and eat in restaurants, spending 5 or 6 yuans for each meals." Quite a few kids took money when they ran away from home. A primary school student from Lanzhou took his parents´ bankbook with a balance of 3,700 yuan. When he found out that he could not get any money from it, he stole more than 100 yuan in cash and left home. Deng Xiaojun, 14, took 200 yuan when he ran away from his home at the Zhouzhi Forestry Center. He generously gave 100 yuan to his "buddies" to spend.

Running Away From the Rod

Most of the children ran away from home because they could no longer take the beatings and scoldings by their parents. Wang Yaodong, a middle school student from Gansu Province, was beaten and abused repeatedly by his parents for doing poorly in school. He showed up in tears at the Xiangji Temple in Changan County and asked permission to become a Buddhist monk. A 13-year old primary school student had to remain in the same grade several years because he failed to pass the examinations each year. He said: "getting beaten was routine." Peng Jiang, 11, was a primary school student from Shangxian County. His father is a worker, and he has a stepmother. He said: "I did not do very well in school. Every time I brought my report

card home, my father told me to 'get out!' I didn't get out the first few times. Finally I had no other choice but to 'get out' from home." One half of the wandering children ran away from home and curses and beatings by parents who wish eagerly for their children to do well but do not know the proper way to educate them.

No Family Love

Some children left home because they had no love from their families. Li Yan, a 5th grader from Lanzhou, said: " I have three elder brothers (not by blood) who beat me frequently. One day, I accidentally burnt out a corner of a sofa cover while stoking the stove, and my eldest brother swung a kitchen knife at me, saying, 'you have no right to live in this family.' I ran away, planning to wander around for a while and then kill myself." Zhang Qingchuan, 13, changed his name three times because his mother remarried three times. He said: "My name is Zhang Qingchuan, Li Xiaohong and Han Shengli. They didn't treat me well at home. I was often beaten. You want me to go home, but which home is mine after all?" Yan Xiuli, 14, said that her father had passed away. She wanted to go to school, but her eldest brother wouldn't let her. He burned her with a fire poker and whipped her with a leather belt. She had to run away.

Listen to the Children!

The children have run away from home and wandered from place to place, but they are scared and have suffered a great deal. Dang Hanjun, 11. has wandered for 3 years already. He has been to Shanghai, Suzhou, Nanjing, Sanmenxia, Xiangfan, Hami, the Shaolin Temple, and Zhenjiang. He said sadly: "It's rough wandering from place to place. I haven't enjoyed the Children's Day for 3 years." An Shengli, 13, said: "I cannot sleep at night. I miss my mamma. I wonder how my mamma is--she must miss me." Why not go home? Chen Nengcan said: "Home is better than elsewhere. But I cannot, dare not, go home."

Wandering is the beginning of crime. Many children have turned from wanderers into criminals. Liu Ping's parents are both doctors, and she has only one younger brother. Her family is very well off. However, she began wandering in the streets since she was about 10 years old, and later became a burglar.

With government help, these wandering children in Xian have been sent back to their homes one by one. Before leaving Xian, they all promised that they would obey their parents back home and study diligently. The question is, if their parents and other kinfolks remain the same as before and continue to beat and curse them, will it be possible for the kids to fulfill their "promises?"

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CSO: 4005/869

CONFERENCE ON RURAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS HELD

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Luo Qingshan [5012 7230 1472]: "Provincial CPC Committee Convenes Rural Party Grassroots Organization Work Conference"]

[Text] Delegates attending the conference on building up the primary party organizations in the rural areas, sponsored by the provincial CPC committee, including prefectural, municipal and county party committee secretaries in charge of rural work and organization department directors, representatives of advanced party branches and outstanding party members, more than 340 people in all, gathered in the provincial capital on the eve of the party's 65th birthday to discuss on how to strengthen the rural party organizations in the new period to meet the requirements of reform and the development of the two civilizations.

The meeting opened on the morning of 30 June at the Shaanxi Guesthouse. Bai Jinian [4101 4764 1628], secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Bai Wenhua [4101 2429 5478] and Li Xipu [2621 3305 3302],vice chairmen of the provincial CPC advisory committee; and Tao Zhong [7118 6988], standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee; attended the meeting. The meeting was presided over by Mou Lingsheng [3664 3781 3932], deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee.

At yesterday's session, the delegates heard and discussed the work report by Bai Jinxun [4101 6651 0534], standing committee member and organization department director of the provincial CPC committee, entitled "Persist in Reform, Strengthen Leadership and Raise the Building of the Party's Primary Rural Organizations to a New Level."

Comrade Bai Jinxun said in his report: Since the provincial conference on primary rural party organization work held in August 1984, and especially since the provincial CPC committee put forward the guiding principle for strengthening work at the grassroots level and adopted the two resolutions on sending cadres to the grassroots level and training grassroots-level cadres in June 1985, an excellent new situation has developed and gratifying results have been achieved in rural party-building in this province. At present, there are still some problems that urgently need solutions. For example, party members' responsibilities are not clearly defined; they fail

to play an exemplary vanguard role; and some party members seek private gain at public expense, use their power to achieve personal ends and even violate the law and discipline and become criminals.

He pointed out emphatically: Now, the peasants' problem of "hoping to get rich but afraid to try" has been largely solved, and most of them are in a state of "hoping to get rich without knowing how." Therefore, rural party organizations should shift their work emphasis to helping most people solve the problem of not knowing how to get rich. It is necessary to help the peasants who have already become quite well off overcome the idea of self sufficiency and try to get rich in a big way with the help of science on the basis and premise of getting rich by working hard for it and getting rich in a legal way. Grassroots rural party cadres should foster the idea of commodity production, master the skills needed for developing commodity production, learn to use the law of value to readjust the rural production structure, properly arrange agricultural production, transform the province's self-sufficient and semi self-sufficient rural economy toward specialization, commercialization and modernization, and lead the peasants in advancing constantly with the tide of reform toward achieving new goals.

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CSO: 4005/869

MEETING TO EXCHANGE EXPERIENCE IN RECTIFYING PARTY STYLE HELD

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Zhang Guojie [1728 0948 2638]: "Meeting Commends 99 Advanced Collectives and 108 Advanced Individuals"]

[Text] The provincial meeting to exchange experience in party style work ended in Lanzhou on the afternoon of 25 June after 5 days in session. Li Ziqi [2621 1311 1142] and other leading comrades presented silk banners and certificates of merit to representatives of advanced collectives and advanced individuals in party style work from all parts of the province. The study, discussion and exchange of experience at the meeting were centered on the main theme of how to intensify the work to rectify the party style. Spoken or written reports on experience in dealing with party style were made at the meeting by 18 advanced units including the Longnan prefectural CPC committee and the Qingyang prefectoral CPC discipline inspection commission. The provincial CPC committee decided to commend the Longnan prefectural CPC committee and 98 other advanced collectives and Zhang Weiguo and 107 other advanced individuals.

Li Ziqi, Huang Luobin [7806 5012 2430], Liu Bing [0491 0393], Jia Zhijie [6328 1807 2638], Wang Bingxiang [3769 4426 4382], Hou Zongbin [0186 1350 6333], Lu Kejian [4151 0460 0313], Wang Zhanchang [3769 0594 2490], Ma Zuling [7456 4371 7227], Wang Jintang [3769 6855 1016], Song Jingcun [1345 7234 1317] and other leading comrades attended the meeting and warmly congratulated the representatives who made outstanding contributions in rectifying the party style. Comrades Li Ziqi, Wang Bingxiang, Hou Zongbin and Wang Zhanchang gave speeches at the meeting. Comrades from the central Discipline Inspection Commission also attended the meeting.

The meeting summed up the basic experiences gained in the province in rectifying party style in the past few years in a rather comprehensive and systematic way and set goals on how to continue to do a good job in rectifying party style from now on. The meeting held that the basic experience in rectifying party style can be summarized in four points: 1. Only by building the "two civilizations" simultaneously will the direction become clear and the road straight. 2. the exemplary role of leading cadres is the key to rectifying party style. 3. By seizing typical examples, both positive and negative, education in party spirit will be

lively and specific. 4. Deal seriously with the major offenders, and party rectification will produce results. The meeting called on responsible comrades at and above the county level to study Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech on party style, increase their understanding of the principle, emphasis and demarcation lines in policy application for rectifying party style from now on, and strengthen their consciousness in rectifying party style. Serious attention should be paid to the investigation and handling of the major cases in the light of the actual conditions in each place, department and unit. While continuing to investigate and deal with major economic cases, attention should also be paid to the proper handling of political cases involving serious violation of party and administrative discipline. An important aspect of rectifying party style is to correct the unhealthy trends in some trades. Leading organs and leading cadres should play an exemplary role. From now on, the emphasis and attention in rectifying party style should be placed on leading organs and party member leading cadres at and above the county level. Attention should be paid to education by typical examples. From now on, a number of party organizations and party members should be commended each year for their good party style, to encourage healthy trends, curb unhealthy trends and overcome negative factors with positive ones. It is necessary to grasp the lines of demarcation in policies and concentrate on the handling of major cases. Common unhealthy tendencies should not be treated as criminal offenses, nor should they be used to cover up criminal offenses. It is necessary to be careful in dealing with problems arising in reform, and attention should be paid to distinguishing between mistakes in work and unhealthy practices in order to protect the initiative of the reformers.

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CSO: 4005/869

PARTY MEMBERS AS PUBLIC SERVANTS DISCUSSED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by Yan Yuhua [7346 3768 5478]: "Public Servant, Son and Father"]

[Text] A young man wrote to a party committee secretary: " . . . I have publicly announced that you are my father, and that I am your son. Because a cadre's children can do anything as they wish, I have to take you as my father . . . "

There is no need to say how ridiculous this young man is. As one of the people, his act is in sharp contrast to the touching scene during the war years when the people, defying the enemy's butcher knife, regarded communist party members as their own sons. The difference is: The masses were sincere when they called party members their "sons" then, but this young man is absolutely insincere in calling that secretary his "father." Once in power, some party cadres are interested only in personal gain and take on a bureaucratic attitude, and "when a man gets to the top, all his friends and relations get there with him." Even if no one takes them as "father," they have already considered themselves "the most important people in the world."

In summing up the Paris Commune experience, Marx and Engels pointed out: After establishing its own political power, the proletariat must take effective measures to prevent its own state personnel from "going after power and money" and "turning themselves from public servants into masters of society." Lenin further explained: By preventing them from "turning themselves from public servants into masters of society," we mean to "prevent these people from turning into bureaucrats." Some comrades have long forgotten these repeated warnings.

Whether to be a "public servant" or "master"--this is a question of party spirit and world outlook to every party-member cadre. In our country where the people are the masters, if any party-member cadre reverses the positions of "public servants" and "masters," he is going against the party's nature and purpose and getting himself spurned by the people. In our party's history, there were a number of "bureaucrats," who were not only spurned by the people, but dealt with according to law and sentenced to death. Liu Qingshan and Zhang Zishan were typical examples.

Article 34 of the party constitution clearly stipulates: "Party cadres are the backbone of the party's cause and public servants of the people." The party constitution also points out that as public servants, party cadres must perform in an exemplary way their duties as party members and must meet six basic requirements. These are development of the Marxist idea on being public servants by our party in the new historical conditions, and a bright "mirror" placed before every party-member cadre. The crucial question is whether our comrades want and will constantly look at themselves in the "mirror" and mold themselves in the image of "public servants."

12802/13104
CSO: 4005/8889

IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTY'S CADRE POLICY IN CANSU DISCUSSED

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jun 86 p 1

[Article by Jie Linghua [6043 0407 5478]: "Policy Implementation Must Be Perfected from Beginning to End; Organization Department of Provincial Party Committee Held Provincial Symposium on Implementation of Cadre Policy"]

[Text] On two different occasions from 4 to 11 June, the organization department of the provincial Party Committee called together the responsible comrades of the organization and personnel departments of various prefectures, municipalities, autonomous prefectures; of the departments, commissions, staff offices, and bureaus directly under the province; and of the enterprises and establishments at the prefectural level, in a provincial symposium to discuss Gansu's problems in the implementation of the cadre policy. The meeting called on all units to take practical measures to perfect the work of policy implementation from beginning to end, and to ensure that the task of implementing this policy in the province will be basically fulfilled before the convention of the 13th Party Congress.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party organizations in the province have continued to liquidate the "leftist" ideological influences and achieved great success in rehabilitating those who have been unjustly, falsely and wrongly persecuted, in implementing the cadres policy, and in dealing with the problems left over from the past. According to statistics, the province has reviewed the cases involving more than 320,000 persons, 99.6 percent of the total number, during the "cultural revolution." The problems of policy implementation concerning more than 29,000 persons before the "cultural revolution" have also been reviewed, and more than 230,000 dossiers on the cadres have been set right. Many unjust, false and wrong cases have been redressed, and the problems of most of the people involved have been properly handled. The work of reviewing and rehabilitating has been basically completed. The solution of these problems has greatly promoted the political stability and unity of the province, aroused the enthusiasm of the cadres and people, and given impetus to economic development.

To ensure that the province will implement the cadre policy according to the schedule set by the central authorities, the meeting stressed the need for all units to clearly understand the current main tasks. First, they must act in

the spirit of completely negating the "cultural revolution" and carefully attend to the cases left over from that period. Their work must be carefully checked so that omissions can be promptly made up. Second, They must also conscientiously fulfill their tasks regarding the problems left over from the period before the "cultural revolution" as well as the remnant problems of the underground party in the province. Third, they must carefully set straight the dossiers on the cadres. The organization and personnel departments at all levels must adopt practical measures to overcome complacency and the "fear of trouble," and realize the urgent need to do our work well. The party organizations should strengthen their leadership and provide specific guidance to those units which are weak in coping with their heavy tasks. We must firmly uphold the principle that all cases should be handled by the appropriate departments under the leadership of the party committee, and that all units concerned should cooperate and coordinate with one another in attending to every detail. The system of responsibility for handling the cases should be carried out at all levels. We must also strictly carry out the policies, be concerned for the overall situation, and at the same time strengthen our ideological and political work with particular emphasis on the use of political means for solving problems. All units must carefully check the work they have completed to be sure that it is done properly.

When the symposium ended, Comrade Dong Ying [3177 5821], director of the organization department of the provincial party committee expressed his views in a speech on the question of strengthening leadership in the implementation of the cadre policy.

9411
CSO: 4005/860

ANTIROBBERY CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED IN SHAANXI

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Zhang Tianyun [1728 1131 0061]: "Antirobbery Campaign Launched throughout Shaanxi Province"]

[Text] "Beginning immediately, the provincial party committee and the provincial government have decided to devote 3 months to combating such serious criminal activities as homicide, robbery, hooliganism and rape, and at the same time to launch a vigorous and stirring campaign against robbery." These remarks were made by Li Qingwei [2621 1987 0251], deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of Shaanxi at an antirobbery mobilization meeting held by the provincial party committee and the provincial government.

This meeting was held at the auditorium of the Xian People's Mansion in the afternoon of July 4. Zhou Yaguang [0719 7161 0342], deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting.

Comrade Li Qingwei said that the campaign against robbery is necessary for the consolidation and development of the excellent political and economic situation and for the protection of people's lives and property in the province. He then reviewed the course of events and the achievements made in combating crime in the province, and continued: Since the campaign was launched in August 1983, social order in the province has markedly improved and the recent crime rate has obviously dropped. The people's sense of security is now greatly enhanced. However, the elements of social insecurity still exist, and one of them, a fairly prominent one, is the rampancy of robbery which accounts for more than 70 percent of all the criminal cases in the province. As we can see from the cases which have been investigated and cracked, robbery has developed from surreptitious burglary into open looting of trucks and cargoes, homicide and arson. Instead of committing these crimes single-handedly in the neighborhood, the criminals have organized themselves into roving gangs not only to invade the residential areas and the inner precincts of units, but also the foreign guesthouses. There are now even professional robber gangs causing tremendous losses wherever they go.

Comrade Li Qingwei said: The guideline for this antirobbery campaign is that the entire party should arise and all the people should be mobilized to take

the combined action of "combating, preventing and arresting," and resolutely deflate the arrogance of these criminals in order to lay a firm foundation for a prolonged struggle with them and to bring about an improvement of the social order.

Among the participants at the meeting were leading comrades of the party, government and armed forces in the province namely, Bai Wenhua [4101 2429 5478], Li Lianbi [2621 6647 3880], Li Sengui [2621 2773 2710], Wang Xibin [3769 4842 4858], and Li Jinglun [2621 4842 4858].

The leaders of the party committees in all departments, commissions, staff offices, bureaus and mass organizations of the province; of the universities and specialized colleges in Xian Prefecture; and of some enterprises and establishments, participated in the meeting. The leaders of the party committees and governments of all prefectures, municipalities and counties also listened to the live coverage of this meeting on the radio.

9411
CSO: 4005/860

REPORT ON PARTY RECTIFICATION IN NINGXIA

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Yesterday morning, 21 June, in a meeting at the CPPCC auditorium, Liu Guofang [0491 0948 5400], deputy secretary of the autonomous region party committee, reported to the nonparty personages on the situation of party rectification on behalf the regional party committee.

Attending the meeting were Chairman Li Yunhe [2621 1926 0735] of the regional CPPCC; vice chairmen Chen Jingbo [7117 7345 3134], Ma Likai [7456 4539 0418], Zhang Yuan [1728 3293], Hong Qingguo [3163 3237 0948], and Yang Yuchun [2799 6657 2504]; and Bai Zhenhua [4101 2182 5478], standing committee member of the regional party committee.

More than 200 other persons from the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, China Association for Promoting Democracy, China Democratic League, Jiu-san Society, Industry-Commerce Association, Islam Association, and other party groups and organizations listened to the report.

Comrade Liu Guofang said: After the conference of central organs, attended by 8,000 people, the party committee of the autonomous region conducted some timely research and planning on how the region should rectify the party's work style. Although the time taken was not long, certain success has been achieved as a good start. The region has now brought to light 50 serious cases involving 6 cadres at the department level, and 10 cadres at the county and section levels. Among these cases, 27 have been investigated and closed resulting in the arrest of 9 persons, the trial of 6, and disciplinary action from the party and the government for another 6 persons.

Comrade Liu Guofang continued: Since the party rectification, we have paid great attention to the correction of malpractices, particularly among the leading organs and leading cadres. Judging from the present situation, we can see that the six malpractices pointed out in the document of the central authorities have been basically eliminated. The problems of indiscriminately sending persons abroad, the commercial dealings of the regional party and government organs or their cadres in running enterprises, the use of public funds in lavish banquets and travel have been fairly thoroughly investigated, and further investigations in the rush to buy imported sedan cars for replacement, and in the illegitimate income of the party and government

cadres, are in progress. A total of 70 enterprises owned by party and government cadres have been discovered, of which six are now going through the procedures of closing, and the remaining 64 have been separated from these organs and turned over to the units licensed to run enterprises. In the region, 59 party and government cadres have engaged in commercial dealings. Some of them have turned over their business to the proper enterprises while the remaining ones have stopped their business activities.

Comrade Liu Guofang also mentioned several items to be carefully attended to in the next phase of party rectification: continuing to study the central documents so as to thoroughly understand the great significance of party rectification and to enhance the awareness of the need to correct the malpractices; concentrating all efforts to investigate and handle the serious cases correctly and promptly; carrying the rectification of the malpractices among the leading organs and leading cadres through to the end; conscientiously solving the problems of malpractices that are characteristic of certain trades, and particularly the problems of people making private gains by taking unfair advantage of their official positions; and strengthening education in party life and in the party spirit, party discipline and party work style among the party members.

Comrade Liu Guofang expressed the hope that the nonparty personages will assist the regional party committee in the party rectification and jointly struggle for the invigoration of China and the construction of Ningxia.

9411
CSO: 4005/860

NEW TRENDS IN CHINESE TROOP DEVELOPMENT

HK290507 Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING in Chinese No 107, 16 Aug 86 pp 44-47

[Article by Wei Li [7279 xxxx] and Wang Le [3769 2867]: "New Trends in the Development of the Chinese Army"]

[Text] China with an armed force of over 3 million servicemen, is now changing its military strategy and reforming its military system.

Yang Dezhi Anxiously Seeks a New Path To Develop National Defense

Chinese Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi confirmed this new trend recently at a meeting of senior officers. Reviewing the past, he said: "Since the founding of the PRC, in developing our national defense our troops have not only gained experience from their smooth development under a correct strategy, but have also drawn on lessons from the losses caused by our erroneous or unclear strategy." Concerning the current situation, he pointed out: "It is urgently necessary to find a strategy that will enable us to more quickly and better develop our national defense."

Yang Shangkun: Utilize Peacetime To Reorganize the Troops

Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission recently gave the view: Chinese troops should fully exploit the peace in the time to come in which no great war will occur, to satisfactorily grasp the development of fundamentals, strive to reorganize itself, improve its weapons and equipment, satisfactorily train its cadres, perfect some regulations and rules, and straighten out its internal relationships.

The Top Level Officers' Estimate: A Great War Will Not Take Place for a Period of Time To Come

In fact, what Yang Dezhi said about "finding a strategy that can enable us to more quickly and better develop our national defense" and what Yang Shangkun said about "satisfactorily grasping the development of fundamentals" both mean a change in strategy. In other words, in the past, they started from the view of making preparations for "an imminent, great nuclear war" but now they have switched to the path of stressing that no great war is imminent and that they have to satisfactorily develop their troops in

peacetime. This change will have a far-reaching impact on Chinese troops and on China as a whole. Surely, there will be a major change in the position of the Chinese troops in the world military balance.

The Work of The First Stage To Reduce 1 Million Troops was Completed at the End of Last Year

Reforming the structure, reducing its personnel and streamlining its organization is the first major step for the "strategic change" in Chinese troops. At an enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission in June 1985, Deng Xiaoping announced: China decided to reduce the number of its troops by 1 million. This reporter has learned that the task of the first stage of the work to streamline the organization was fulfilled at the end of last year. Four military commands, the Kunming, Fuzhou, Wuhan and Urumqi military commands have been abolished from its eleven military commands, which have been merged into seven military commands including the Shenyang, Beijing, Lanzhou, Jinan, Nanjing, Guangzhou and Chengdu military commands. The organizations of the PLA General Headquarters, the leading organs of the various military commands, arms and services and all the major troops under them have all been streamlined too and have begun to operate according to the new arrangement.

Now, China is Streamlining All the Military Academies in the Armed Forces, the People's Armed Forces Departments and the Logistic Departments Which Ensure Supply

According to the sources that provide news to this reporter, all the military academies, the people's armed forces departments and the logistics departments which ensure supplies are being streamlined. The people's armed forces departments are the military organs that have been set up at county (city) level. Their major tasks are to organize, command, and train militia, to be responsible for the yearly work of recruiting new soldiers, and to develop the national defense reserve.

In the past, these departments were a part of the PLA, but during this streamlining reorganization they will be switched to the jurisdiction of local governments. The officials in these departments will be transformed from military cadres into local government cadres. These departments will be led by both the local governments and the PLA, but there will be no change in their tasks. This will be an important link in the work of reducing the number of Chinese troops by 1 million. This reporter has learned that this work has been carried out smoothly and is expected to entirely finish by the end of this year.

Reform Military Education in an All-round Manner

In order to meet the change in troop strategy, an all-round reform is also being carried out in its military education. Informed sources said that the Central Military Commission has already decided on the orientation of

the reform in the education in military academies. The principle governing the reform is: "to gear to modernization, look squarely at the world, and gear to the needs in the future." In accordance with this principle, the goal that Chinese military academies should achieve in their education work within this century will be to establish a modern system of military education, to run a number of military academies of advanced level and to train a large number of personnel to command and manage the troops and a large number of professional technicians that meet the demand of the modernization of the troops and the demand of the war against aggression in the future.

Zhang Zhen, president of the Defense University, said: "We have made an all-round analysis of the international situation and think that a great war will not take place for some time to come. We should fully exploit the favorable international environment that we have strived to bring about and quicken the socialist modernization of our country, which of course consists of the modernization of defense, an important part of the four modernizations.

At present, a three-level training system has been established for China's academies and schools of military command. The three levels are "junior, middle and higher" levels. Professional and technical schools are divided up into two categories--the middle- and higher-level ones. In addition, since last year, the former PLA Military Academy, PLA Political Academy, and the PLA Logistics Academy are merged into the newly established Defense University.

Higher Military Academies Are Also Opened Up to the Outside World

The Defense University, which is regarded as an epitome of all-round reform in China's military education, is directly led by the Central Military Commission. Its main task is to train infantry, navy and air force commanders at and above army level, senior staff officers, senior theoretical and research workers and the leading cadres of the relevant departments of the state. It also carries out research into issues related to strategy and the development of defense modernization. The university has also planned to invite foreign military leaders, specialists and scholars to give lectures in the university, to send people to carry out inspection tours and give lectures abroad and to develop international and domestic academic exchanges. This is the first time a Chinese higher military academy has been opened to the outside world.

Focus Their Attention on Warfare in the Beginning of the Next Century

Informed sources said that Chinese infantry, navy, air force and strategic missile troops which have been told to give up the previous strategy of making preparations for an imminent war, have now begun to focus their attention on a war at the end of this century and the beginning of next century and are drawing up plans for the new development of their military training. This is another trend of the change in strategy that Chinese troops are carrying out.

The work to turn the field armies of China's infantry into group armies was finished before the end of last year, sources said. Since the field armies were turned into group armies, their weapons and equipment have been improved, their capacity for quick response has been augmented and the combined and unified command over their operation has been strengthened. This has raised a series of new problems related to the troops' tactical technology and logistical support which urgently demand a solution. Under these circumstances, on 22 April last, China's first combined tactical training center was set up in a certain area under the Nanjing Military Command. This is so far the biggest comprehensive training center in Chinese troops which is equipped with most advanced equipment. It marks the beginning of a new and higher stage of training with the coordination of diverse services. In this training center, there are "three training grounds, one training room, and one center," namely, a laser fighting ground, a live ammunition shooting range, an indirect fire artillery training ground, a computer simulation fighting command room, and a command control center. There are also 12 corresponding sets of laser combat, remote control, video display and battle display equipment. There is not only equipment to display the complicated battlefield situation that other training grounds cannot display, but also equipment to simulate the various kinds of operations of dummy enemy troops and to organize the infantry and air force to carry out coordinated maneuvers. Sources said that the Chinese troops headquarters has already decided that all the newly reorganized group armies should go to the training center by turns to conduct combined tactical maneuvers with advanced and modern equipment and at a battlefield that is just like the real one.

At the same time, the navy, air force and strategic missile troops have also drawn up their own plans for the training related to coordinated operations. All these plans stress the training of coordinated operations between various armed forces and services in order to enable the navy and air force, the air force and infantry, and the navy and infantry to closely coordinate with each other in military operations.

Brisk Military Scientific Research

Informed sources revealed that recently the Standing Committee of the Central Military Commission has especially discussed the issue of research into military sciences after the change of strategy and decided that in the future the focus of our work of military scientific research should be placed on the research into practical strategic issues. At the same time, the Academy of Military Sciences which is directly led by the Central Military Commission and which has a powerful professional research work force, also made a special study of the issues concerning the way to carry out research into military sciences after the change in strategy and decided that it had to intensify its relations with domestic units inside and outside the PLA, foreign military units and the relevant academic organs and scholars and open its door to carrying out its research work.

Qian Xuesen and Zhu Guangya Gave Lectures on Special Topics

Since the beginning of this year, military scientific research and military academic activities have been extraordinarily brisk everywhere among Chinese troops. This started with the first annual meeting of the PLA Society of Military Operational Research. At that meeting over 200 representatives from 107 units exchanged 96 theses which covered topics such as strategic forecasts, battle operations research, and theory concerning the functions of weapons. Soon after that, there was China's first symposium on the strategy concerning the development of defense science and technology, which lasted for 7 days. The symposium carried out a macroscopic discussion on the long-, medium- and short-term goals of the development of the troops' equipment and a comprehensive study and discussion of the strategy on the development of defense science and technology as a whole. Well-known scientists Qian Xuesen and Zhu Guangya gave lectures on special topics. In addition, a symposium on defense economics has also been held. The symposium discussed the relationships between economic construction and the development of national defense from various points of views.

Academic activities are so much in vogue that some middle-aged and young officers have organized meetings to discuss military issues on their own. Some of these middle-aged and young officers are staff officers of the General Staff Headquarters, others are teachers of the military academies and still others are editors and reporters engaged in gathering military news. These people have voluntarily organized themselves and held meetings at irregular intervals in their spare time to probe into and discuss some issues concerning the overall situation of our defense development strategy. It is said that some of the issues discussed in this "military saloon" are what both the Central Military Commission and the General Staff Heqdquarters are interested in. Not long ago, four young officers jointly wrote a military thesis entitled "Some Thinking on National Defense Development Strategy," which probes into the laws governing the development of China's defense strength after the change in the strategy for the development of national defense in order to find a way to get the optimal results in developing national defense with limited resources and within a limited time. Yang Shangkun, Vice Chairman of the Central Military Commission, thought that the thesis had something new after he had read it.

The Troops Participate in Construction on a Large Scale

China's huge troops have always been a vigorous force for its economic construction. According to incomplete statistics, in the sixth 5-year plan period from 1981 to 1985, the PLA contributed over 110 million working days and over 2.5 million machine and vehicle days in participating in over 10,000 large, medium-sized and small state and local construction projects including the Luan River diversion project to supply water for Tianjin. They contributed over 3.3 million instances of people going to do relief work on more than 58,000 occasions. This is a large scale [mobilization of people] rare in the world.

Since the decision on the strategic change was made, Chinese troops have decided to contribute more forces to the economic construction of the state. They have undertaken some key projects related to energy and communications. The infantry, navy, and air force sent over 10,000 people to take part in the construction of the Shengli Oilfield in Shandong, which is China's second largest oilfield. They won praise from the Ministry of Petroleum because of the quality and speed of their work. They have also undertaken and taken part in other construction projects such as the Huang He diversion project to supply water for Qingdao, the construction of a railway in Northern Xinjiang, the Fuzhou-Mawei Highway, the construction of the Shanghai-Jiaxing Highway, the Port at Boyuquan and Yingkou, the project to supply gas by pipeline to Tianjin, and the Xiangyang Tunnel at the Chongqing Railway Station.

Over the past few years, various troops have also spared some of their ports, docks, airports, warehouses and hospitals to help economic development in various areas. Sources said that the navy has already opened 20 docks for civilian use and the air force has opened 50 airports for civilian transportation. A large number of officers and soldiers have taken part in the work and thus helped complete the construction of Qiannian Hu Park and Longtan Hu Park in Beijing, Nanyun He Park in Shenyang, Huancheng Park in Jinan, Yantan Park in Lanzhou, Nanjiao Park in Xuzhou and the project to dredge the Qinhuai River in Nanjing.

There is a substantially large scientific and technological work force and a fair amount of equipment in China's defense scientific and technological industrial enterprises. In the past few years, these enterprises have been gradually switching from the previous practice of only producing military products to the practice of producing both military and civilian products. For example, the Ministry of Nuclear Industry which is provided with developed nuclear technology has been assigned all the tasks of designing and building the nuclear power stations that the mainland is building or will build. It will also supply the nuclear reactors they need. As nuclear technology is increasingly applied for civilian purposes, China has also begun the business of putting satellites into orbit for foreign customers with its "long march-3" missiles. A Swedish astronautical company has asked China to launch a satellite for its postal service and signed a memorandum with China regarding this. The China Great Wall Industry Corporation has also signed a memorandum of agreement with Teresat Inc. in New York on 20 April. According to the agreement, China will launch two telecommunication satellites for the United States respectively in 1987 and 1988 by applying its own astronautical technology.

In addition, China's defense industry has already set up its well-linked network of sales to market its technological commodities in order to have them applied in various sectors in our society.

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CSO: 4005/952

BRIEFS

TAIWAN'S 'SIX CONDITIONS'--According to a report, Chiang Ching-Kuo and other Kuomintang chieftains put forward the so-called Six Conditions for China's reunification. These conditions include: six provinces in eastern China will be under the administration of the Kuomintang; free competition between the Communist Party and Kuomintang within the whole country must be guaranteed; military personnel of both parties shall not engage in politics; and the national flag would be the Kuomintang flag depicting a bright sun in a blue sky; and others. We believe the Kuomintang chieftains internationally set these ridiculous conditions so as to sabotage the possibility of talks on Taiwan's return to the motherland. [Text] [(Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 24 Aug 86 OW] /9738

CHANG JIANG PONTOON BRIDGE--A special pontoon bridge unit under the Nanjing Military Region on 3 August successfully moved a large number of troops and equipment across the 1,800-meter wide Chang Jiang for the first time using pontoons produced in China. To do this, the special unit connected pontoons to make a bridge and used it to move personnel, vehicles, materials, and weapons across the river. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 5 Aug 86 OW] /9738

GUANGXI ARMY CADRES ARRANGEMENTS--The Guangxi regional office for making arrangements for army cadres transferred to civilian work has tried in every possible way to recruit qualified personnel for our region's economic construction and to give play to the role of the army cadres transferred to civilian work in the four modernizations. From 1975 to 1985, our region made arrangements for some 40,000 army cadres transferred to civilian work, of which approximately 4,000 were professional and technical cadres, including doctors in charge, lecturers, engineers, and technicians. Some 1,000 were graduates of universities and many were fine art workers, technicians, and social science and natural science workers who became qualified personnel after self-study. Some 1,500 of them won the honorable titles of model worker or advanced worker from the state, region, prefectures, cities, and counties. Some 3,400 of them attended the national, regional, prefectural, city, and county model worker or advanced element commendatory rallies or congresses. Some 1,500 of them were promoted to leadership osts at the county leve. Some 1,700 of them have now shouldered leadership work in the leadership groups at the county level. [Summary] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Aug 86 HK] /9738

CSO: 4005/952

REPORT ON RECENT SINO-SOVIET BORDER CLASH

OW011122 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Recently, Japan, the United States, West Germany, and Britain set their propaganda machines in motion and used various means to exaggerate their reports of the Zhaosu incident on the Sino-Soviet border. Their radio and press articles carried such headlines as "Gun Battle on the Sino-Soviet Border" and "Blood on the Sino-Soviet Border" to distort the truth of the incident. Some articles even made some provocative remarks such as "a large-scale conflict may occur between China and the Soviet Union."

These reports have indeed aroused many suspicions. First of all, how was an internal incident within our army disclosed to foreign countries? On 12 July, a patrol guard of our border defense forces was killed at a hilly area on the Sino-Soviet border in Zhaosu County, and another was wounded. The Altay Military Subdistrict immediately reported the incident to higher authorities the same day by cipher telegram. How did foreign news agencies obtain details of this incident, when irrelevant [as heard] personnel of the Lanzhou Military Region and the Xinjiang Military District were not even informed of it? Moreover, incidents similar to the one that occurred in Zhaosu occur frequently at frontier areas of any country. Besides, while answering questions by foreign reporters, a spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry explicitly pointed out that this minor incident was purely a problem between our two countries, and noted that this problem had been resolved through mutual understanding by both sides.

Since the incident had been satisfactorily resolved by both sides, then why did the propaganda mouthpieces of some capitalist countries seize the opportunity to exaggerate the incident? Were they trying to express sympathy for the two frontier guards of the border defense force? Of course not. The Japanese have killed and wounded more than 20 million Chinese soldiers and civilians. Some Japanese still take pride in this even today. During the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, hundreds of thousands of volunteers were killed by U.S. guns. Nobody has ever heard that somebody in the United States has expressed regret for this.

Obviously, the capitalist powers created such sensational reports by exaggerating the Zhaosu incident, because their politicians had been frightened out of their senses by the improvement in Sino-Soviet relations.

In fact, they feel as if there were prickles down their backs and as if there was a fishbone stuck in their throats. Therefore, they tried their utmost to hinder the normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union and to sow discord between the two countries. Of course, they hope that Sino-Soviet relations will deteriorate to the point reached during the Cultural Revolution, In this sense, the Zhaosu incident was a most welcome windfall for these politicians. How could they let it go and not make use of it? Here lies these countries' intention of using the Zhaosu border incident to launch a propaganda offensive.

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'SPIRITUAL POLLUTION' RESULT OF OPEN POLICY

OW010300 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Spiritual narcotics from the Western world have continued to pour into China since it initiated the policy of opening to the outside world, thus giving the people cause for serious concern. As the reform continues, however, people have turned their attention mostly to the aspect of material life. In particular, what leaders at the grassroots level care most about is the amount of capital and equipment that have been brought in from other countries and the amount of profits enterprises have made; meanwhile, they neglect the unhealthy ideological change among the youths caused by spiritual pollution from the outside world.

Presently, under the influence of the new and capitalistic way of life, a great number of youths no longer pursue knowledge, but seek only comfort and pleasure. In higher learning institutes, the number of those students who drop out of schools, repeat classes, or take make-up exams has been increasing.

Attracted to money and a capitalistic living style, quite a number of young women are selling themselves shamelessly. Some of them even say: Being with foreigners and Hong Kong businessmen, one can eat, dance, and can even get foreign goods, foreign currencies, and foreign exchange coupons. So why not go for it?

The future of our socialist motherland depends on how we rear today's youths. Therefore, while focusing our attention on the development of the economy, we should by no means ignore the political and ideological education of our youths.

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